The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2123. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Indian War in Washington and Oregon—Uniform Currency in England and the United States—Mexican Affairs—Paraguay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

[illegible] late Indian war of Oregon and Washington [illegible] to be a canker upon the public Treasury. The [illegible] reports that upwards of *six thousand* dollars were paid to J. ROSS BROWN alone, for salary and travel, during the year 1857, while examining into those War debts. This is only one item.

An interesting report has been received by the Treasury Department from Professor ALEXANDER, who is now in England, engaged in securing a uniform currency for the two countries, as authorized by the last Congress. He says the decimal currency [illegible] fairly agreed upon by the Commissioners. [illegible] be recollected that the Act of Congress requires that there be no departure from the decimal [illegible]. Additional instructions will be forwarded [illegible] in a few days.

[illegible] Government is awaiting, anxiously, further [illegible] from Mexico. It is rumored that GEORGE SAUNDERS and ROBERT J. WALKER are largely interested [illegible] lands in his extensive Surveying contracts [illegible] Chihuahua, and other Mexican States, [illegible] efforts are being made to get our Government to guarantee the faithful performance of these [illegible], on the part of Mexico, or in other words, [illegible] their performance. Thus far, I learn that [illegible] BUCHANAN refuses any further outside complication in Mexican affairs. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

Commander PAGE, who is designated to command the naval force to be dispatched to Paraguay, has had an interview with the *Secretary of the Navy* [illegible] subject. That Government, it is said, has [illegible] effective war steamers, and the fort which commands the navigation of the Parana River is *of* great [illegible], and under French engineers. Hence it is [illegible] important to the success of the mission that the United States shall be prepared for all possible emergencies, the President having been clothed by Congress with ample power to enforce all the just demands of our Government.

[illegible] Secretary of the Interior left here this morning for Mississippi, and will be absent about a month.

Honors to the Seventh Regiment in Washington.

[illegible] OF THEIR NUMBER DROWNED AT RICHMOND—HIS REMAINS FORWARDED TO NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9, 1858.

The Seventh Regiment arrived this morning. The Ericsson is still aground on Kettle Bottom Shoal, [illegible] miles below here, hard bottom, and all efforts to get her off have been unavailing. The companies are quartered at BROWN'S, the National and United States Hotels.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the body of a [illegible] of the Guard was found in the river, this morning, near the city. The only person missing is LAURENS HAMILTON, of the Sixth Company, and grandson of Gen. ALEX. HAMILTON,—and, it is supposed, fell unnoticed from the steamer *Glen Cove*. Mr. HAMILTON'S body was taken charge of by the Richmond Regiment, and will be forwarded to New-York by the steamer [illegible], sailing this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9—P. M.

The 7th Regiment, National Guard, will leave [illegible] at 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, by railroad and will arrive in New-York about 6 o'clock on the same evening.

The President, accompanied by General [illegible], of New-York, and the officers of the army and navy, reviewed the regiment at noon in front of the White House. The throng was immense, and the Guard were the praise and admiration of everybody present.

They were subsequently received by the President and Cabinet in the east room of the Executive mansion, where they spent half an hour in introduction and conversation. The regiment afterwards visited Mount Vernon.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 9.

The remains of LAURENS HAMILTON were deposited in the Capitol till 3 o'clock this afternoon, when they were escorted to the steamer *Roanoke* by the regiment belonging to this city. A guard of honor consisting of one from each company forming the regiment, was chosen to attend the remains to New-York.

Execution of Isaac L. Wood for the Murder of his Sister-in-law.

GENESEO, New-York, Friday, July 9, 1858.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, ISAAC L. WOOD, convicted of the murder of his sister-in-law, RHODA WOOD, by poisoning, at Dansville, this county, was executed. The execution took place in the inclosure attached to the jail. A military guard, composed of a company from Dansville and one from this village was present, and about five hundred spectators were about the premises. The execution was witnessed by about sixty persons. The prisoner was brought in, attended by the deputy sheriff and a clergyman. He addressed those present, protesting his innocence, and charging his conviction to prejudice and persecution. He said he died in the hope of a blessed immortality. At the conclusion of his remarks he appeared to be in considerable agony. The death warrant was then read, the drop fell, and ISAAC L. WOOD was "launched into eternity." His remains will be taken to Avon for interment where his friends take charge of them. He continued his protestations of innocence up to the latest moment of his existence.

Arrival of the Steamer Styx at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 9.

The British war steamer *Styx*, from Havana on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last night. She reports the yellow fever raging badly there. Her officers appear to be highly amused with the American version of their proceedings in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sentence for Slave Stealing.

PETERSBURG, VA., Friday, July 9.

The trial of the captain and crew of the schooner *Francis French*, on the charge of stealing slaves, commenced at the Hustings Court, Smithfield, to-day. The steward, [illegible], pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Detention of the City of Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* has not yet completed her repairs, and probably will not leave here until to-morrow evening.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LONDON, C. W., Friday, July 9.

Extensive counterfeiting arrangements were discovered here to-day, and two brothers named [illegible] and a man named SMITH were arrested for being engaged in the business. Papers were found implicating the parties in New-York and elsewhere. Their examination is still going on.

No News of the Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 9—9 A. M.

Weather clear. Wind southeast. No news of the telegraph fleet.

BAY BULLS ARM, Friday, July 9—8 P. M.

The weather is extremely calm and fine, but as yet there are no tidings of the telegraph fleet.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, July 9.

Late last night a fire broke out at the corner of Washington and [illegible] streets, in Roxbury, destroying JOHN MCELROY'S stable, with four horses, [illegible] dry-goods store, Mr. BAKER'S shoe-store, Mr. [illegible] grocery, and two dwelling-houses. The loss is stated at about $30,000.

Fatal Accident to an Editor.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 9.

M. C. [illegible], commercial editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and commercial reporter of the New-York Associated Press, was instantly killed this morning by the falling of a scaffold, at No. 14 Central Wharf.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—The *Commencement of Hamilton College* will take place on Thursday, 22d inst. On Sunday evening, the Rev. ASA D. [illegible], of this City, will address the Society of Christian Research. On Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. [illegible] will address, and Professor [illegible], of Rochester, read a Poem to the Sigma Phi's; and on Tuesday evening Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS will address the Literary Societies, followed by "Sparrowgrass" COZZENS, with a Poem. On Wednesday the Hon. DANIEL S. [illegible] will address the graduating Law Class. The Lowville (N. Y.) Academy will celebrate its Semi-Centennial Anniversary on Thursday, 22d inst. The Hon. DANIEL U[illegible] is to be the Orator.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, has been connected with that church one quarter of a century the present month. His anniversary occurs on the 23d of July, and the occasion will be marked by a sermon suited to the occasion. The First Presbyterian Church is more vigorous and able than at any subsequent time, and few men have a more enviable fame. His letters, that have made the name of "Kirwin" celebrated wherever the English language is read, are regarded as unanswerable on the question of the claims of the Protestant Church to be apostolic, and few men in the Presbyterian Church have more influence. By the side of Dr. MURRAY, and his senior in age and pastoral care, is Rev. Dr. MAGIE, of the Second Church. Thirty-five years ago he was called to the pastorate of this church. He has been its sole and only pastor from its foundation. That church has been Dr. MAGIE'S only charge. He was born in the city; so was his wife. He was there married, and has there lived, and to-day he is among the most vigorous, able and influential pastors in the land. The case is a rare one. But it is highly complimentary to both pastor and parish.

The First Baptist Church in Williamsburg did not unite with Mr. CULVER in calling a Council to revise the Church's action in his case. The reason they assign is, that it is not regular for an excommunicated man to call a Council. That the regular mode would have been for Mr. CULVER to have asked admission into some Baptist Church—for that Church to have called a Council to review the case, and at such a Council the Church would have been patent to defend their action. The reason assigned for the withholding of the papers in the case, was the threat of Mr. CULVER to prosecute all those who had any hand in the matter, and acting under advice, the Church declined to *publish* their action on this behalf. On the day before the Council met, a notice appeared in the Brooklyn newspaper inviting the public to attend the Council. But the members of the majority of the Church were notified that their presence was not desired, at least that part who voted to exclude Mr. CULVER. When this subject came before the Council, Mr. CULVER admitted that he was responsible for that publication, and as the Church had declined to unite in the Council, he did not want them in the hall. Late in the evening, not far from 1 o'clock, a note was sent to the Chair from Mr. GILBERT, stating that he had made three attempts to enter the hall that day, and that he was refused admittance by the Police. Judge CULVER admitted that the majority of the Church were refused admission by his order. Mr. GILBERT was present and proposed to speak, but the Council decided that he could not be heard, as he was not the representative of the majority of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Illinois, to whom a call was recently sent from the Oliver-street Baptist Church, in this City, has declined the call, and concluded to remain out West, where he has great influence, and is most highly prized.

The Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Baptist Church in Buffalo, has declined the call to Boston, to the important charge in the Tremont Temple, late the Rev. Mr. KALLOCH'S Church.

The Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, late of Bridgeport, commenced his labors as Pastor of the Fiftieth-street Congregation on Sabbath last. The new enterprise is an infant, but one of much promise. The Council that dismissed Mr. TOWNE bore ample testimony to his ability and fidelity as a pastor among his late people. The new church is under the charge of the Third Presbytery of New-York.

The Sabbath Committee have awakened quite an excitement among those who are not friendly to the movement of those who ask a better observance of the Sabbath. Lengthened articles of abuse, and caricatures of gentlemen who compose the Committee, and all who aid them, have been published in the papers which are affected by the labors of the Committee.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have found by actual experiment that they cannot work their cattle seven days in the week with profit. They keep a relieve of horses, called "Seventh-day horses," which are used to relieve those who work. No such relieve is made for the men, as, when these give out, men can be replaced without loss to the Company. Not so with mules and horses.

The *Independent*, in refusing to publishing the statement of the 40 aggrieved members of Dr. Cheever's Church, which appeared in the TIMES, and which nearly all the religious papers copy, calls the controversy an "insignificant" one. So was the complaint of the tax on tea called in the mother country, but it involved a great principle, and led to mighty results.

Fourth of July had a novel celebration in the Massachusetts State Prison. The prisoners were assembled in the chapel; the Declaration of Independence was read by the warden. An oration was delivered by the chaplain, and a dinner provided of more than ordinary excellence. The toasts were drunk in cold water and in *silence*. The audience were all in *uniform*. It would have made quite an excitement if the auditory had made a personal application of the sentiments of the Declaration and had attempted to carry them into practice on that occasion.

The marching orders of the Army, sent on to Utah, seem to be a modification of the Divine laws. The orders issuing from Fort Leavenworth, and signed by Gen. HARNEY, command that the "eighth day be observed as a day of rest." The Sabbath of the world has been for centuries the seventh day as one of rest. Six working days and then a day of repose. Whether the requirement of the United States Government will work better than that adopted by the French Government, in the earlier revolution, remains to be seen. The French abolished religious service, voted out of existence the Ruler of the Universe, and blotted out the Sabbath. It was found that the physical wants of men demanded seasons of periodical rest. It was found that each ninth day, the time substituted as a day of rest, was not adequate to the wants of men. That the demands of the law of Nature, no less than the laws of God, required a day of rest one day in seven. That all other arrangements included the days of toil, but that less was accomplished. And the Sabbath of the Bible, the seventh day, was selected. We call ourselves a Christian nation. But in the face of the Bible—by an army marching to put down a religious people whose forms and notions do not conform to the Bible—we ignore the Bible, and order the eighth day to be one of rest!

The Sunday School Union has been saved from loss from the defalcations of Mr. F. W. PORTER. He wronged the Society out of a little more than $66,000; but by dexterous management the Society obtained security to the amount of over $40,000, and the balance was assumed by gentlemen who desire the welfare of the Union. The defalcations of Mr. PORTER commenced nineteen years ago, in the time of the mulberry and silk-worm speculation, and the name of the Sunday School Union has been used to the amount of $600,000. A full statement from Mr. PORTER to the Society will soon be made public.

The Church of the Advent, in the city of Boston, the so-called Puseyite Church, will worship in King's Chapel, by invitation, next Sabbath and the one following. King's Chapel was the Colonial Governors' house of worship before the war of the Revolution. It passed into the hands of the Independent Unitarians nearly half a century ago. The Book of Common Prayer was so changed as to cut out all the recognition of the Trinity, and so changed it has been the order of worship in that chapel. After a lapse of many years the house will for two Sabbaths be restored to the full use of the Episcopal service. No doubt the services will be fully attended. The Church in Green-street, used by the Church of the Advent, is undergoing repairs. It was originally a Congregational Church of Worship, and was erected for the Rev. Dr. JENKS. The Rev. JOSEPH W. TOWNE, now of this City, formerly preached in it.

The Hudson River Baptist Association have decided to memorialize the General Government on *the injustice done to the Churches of the land by the prominence given to the Episcopal Church in the Navy and Army. At West Point, four Episcopal Chaplains* were appointed in succession; and the Presbyterial Chaplain appointed by President POLK was soon removed and an Episcopalian appointed in his place. The Association ask fair play in this matter, unless we are to have a State Church.

The Rev. Dr. BURNETT, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, of Boston, will preach in the Church of All Souls, to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. SHELDON, long the President of the Waterville College, avows himself a convert to the Unitarian faith.

The Rev. C. S. PUTNAM, late of Wallingford, Conn., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, and will enter upon the duties of the Rectorship on Sunday next, the 11th inst.

The De Riviere Scandal.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ON THE HABEAS CORPUS—NEW WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF DE RIVIERE ON A REQUISITION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—THE CAPTAIN ABSCONDED FROM THE HOTEL NAPOLEON AND HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

The return to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge OGDEN on Thursday, came up for a hearing yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Hudson City Court-house. Mr. RANSOM appeared as counsel for Col. BLOUNT, who was also present, and Mr. MULFORD as counsel for Mr. HUNCKE and Capt. DE RIVIERE. There were but few spectators in Court, and those few were not favored with a sight either of Miss BLOUNT, her mother, or Capt. DE RIVIERE, none of whom were forthcoming. The Sheriff presented his return to the writs in which he certified to a personal service upon Mr. HUNCKE, proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, and a service upon Capt. DE RIVIERE through his attorney, Mr. MULFORD, who accepted the same as a due service upon his client. Objection being made to this service by the counsel for Col. BLOUNT, Mr. MULFORD said, in explanation, that at the time the Sheriff came to the hotel with the writ, he told him that Capt. DE RIVIERE had gone out to take a walk, but requested him to make a search, which he did; that failing to find DE RIVIERE he then told the Sheriff he could leave the writ with him as counsel for DE RIVIERE, which would answer the same purpose; that afterwards, at about 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day, he saw DE RIVIERE at the hotel, informed him of the service of the writ, and made arrangements to meet him the next morning, when he was to make oath to the proper affidavits which were to be drawn up in the meantime by his counsel; that he left Hoboken about 6 o'clock, and on returning the next morning he was informed that officers had been to the hotel to arrest Capt. DE RIVIERE on another process, and that he had left. He added that he had made diligent search for three hours yesterday morning, but was unable to find DE RIVIERE.

Mr. RANSOM said he should ask for a sworn statement of these facts. It was of some importance to him and more so to the opposite counsel. He wished to ask Mr. MULFORD if he was not with Captain DE RIVIERE at the Napoleon Hotel as late as 10 o'clock last evening.

The Court—He has stated that he left Hoboken at 6 o'clock and did not return.

Mr. Mulford—I left Hoboken perhaps a little before 6 o'clock last evening, and did not return till 7 o'clock this morning. I have not seen DE RIVIERE since half-past 5 o'clock last evening. I will make a sworn statement if the counsel desires it—and if he wishes, will account for my whereabouts during the night.

The Court—It is not necessary, Sir.

Mr. RANSOM—We disclaim any wish to enter into the private affairs of the counsel, but we claim a right to know all that has been done in connection with this matter. There have been very curious proceedings in this case from beginning to end. This DE RIVIERE lives at the Napoleon Hotel; he has lived there for two weeks; he has rented furnished rooms there, but whenever a process is to be served upon him he is never to be found. His counsel undertake to acknowledge service upon him, subsequently have an interview with him, and yet neglect to make the service or to produce their client. This DE RIVIERE claims to be an honorable man,—a valiant man,—but with all his courage and honor he seems to be afraid to show his face in a Court of Justice. We can prove that he was in the hotel as late as 10 o'clock last evening. I wish to ask the counsel if he showed DE RIVIERE a copy of that writ?

Mr. MULFORD—I think not.

THE COURT—(to Mr. MULFORD)—They are certainly entitled to a sworn statement of the facts; and I think it would be well for your own protection as an officer of the Court to make such statement, as you assumed the responsibility by accepting due service from the Sheriff.

Mr. MULFORD—I have no objection to do so.

Mr. HUNCKE here entered the Court, and Mr. MULFORD read his return to the writ, as follows:

MR. HUNCKE'S RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

JOHN HUNCKE, in the within writ named, being duly sworn for answer and return to said writ, on his oath saith, that he has no knowledge or information where Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT is; that she left the hotel, of which this deponent is proprietor, on Tuesday morning last, as he, this deponent, is informed and believes: deponent further saith that Miss EMILY J. BLOUNT is not now in his custody, care or control, and never has been; deponent further saith that a few days since, a Mrs. E. J. BLOUNT, the mother of the Miss BLOUNT above named, as deponent is informed and believes, came to his hotel and took board there; but this deponent saith that he never has detained, or attempted to detain her, or exercise any influence or control over her person or actions; that said EMILY J. BLOUNT, last named, is at deponent's house of her own free will as a boarder simply, and is not, and never has been restrained of her liberty in any manner by this deponent, and is not now, nor hath been, in the care, custody, or control, or subject to the power or will of this deponent, in any manner whatever. JOHN HUNCKE.

Mr. RANSOM stated that they should be prepared to traverse the return of Mr. HUNCKE, and show to the Court that, notwithstanding this affidavit, Mr. HUNCKE had custody of these persons, and could produce them without difficulty if he chose. They only asked that as early a day as possible might be fixed for the hearing. With regard to DE RIVIERE, as it did not appear that he had been served with the writ, they could not ask for an attachment against him for contempt, and they could see no other course but to allow an extension of time for the service. The Judge said he would grant an extension till Monday next at 9 A. M., at which time he would be prepared to go on with the hearing in both cases.

The sudden disappearance of Captain DE RIVIERE from his hotel, yesterday morning, alluded to above was in consequence of a warrant having been issued by the Governor of New-Jersey for his arrest, upon a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-York. This requisition, which was based on the charge of abduction, as preferred by Col. BLOUNT in his affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY, made several days ago, was allowed by the Governor of New-Jersey on Wednesday last. It seems that the laws of New-York and New-Jersey differ with regard to the facts necessary to sustain a charge of abduction, the former requiring that the person abducted shall be under 18 years of age, while by the latter she must be under 15. As Miss BLOUNT is 17 years of age her father could not maintain the charge of abduction against Captain DE RIVIERE in New-Jersey, and was therefore compelled to prefer the charge of larceny. Hence his anxiety to get the Captain into the State of New-York. The requisition having been allowed by the Governor of New-Jersey, was placed in the hands of certain officers of Jersey City, and at about 11 o'clock Thursday night they proceeded to the Hotel Napoleon to make the arrest. There were about eight of them, and when they arrived at the hotel, Captain DE RIVIERE was walking on the piazza of the second story talking with a party of ladies. The officers, instead of proceeding quietly about their business, marched in a body into the bar room below, and began to boast of what they were going to do. Several of the boarders of the hotel, and hangers-on about the place, being in the bar at the time, and thinking they belonged to the kidnappers who, it is asserted, have been skulking about the hotel for several days, watching an opportunity to seize the Captain, began to manifest opposition, and there being one or two drunken men in the party the proceedings soon became very boisterous. Capt. DE RIVIERE, hearing the loud talk below, and not knowing the cause, rushed down stairs, and stationed himself in the door leading out of the bar into the hall, where he actually stood for several minutes, exposed to the view of all the officers in a body. Having at length heard sufficient to satisfy him that his presence would no longer be of service to himself, he proceeded quietly up stairs, put on his coat and hat, and with the aid of the servant girl, made his exit out of the back door. The sagacious officers having at length got through with their bar-room broils, produced their requisition from the Governor, and were allowed to go up stairs, and search for the Captain at their leisure. The officers complain loudly of having been forcibly resisted in their attempted service of the process, but the above are the true facts of the case, as derived from several reliable witnesses, who were present at the time. Their want of success was entirely owing to their own stupidity.

Capt. DE RIVIERE, after he had made his exit from the hotel, was joined by two of his friends, who conducted him to the Elysian Fields, and from there he was rowed in a boat, as they say, to New-York. *It is generally believed, however, at Hoboken,* that he is concealed somewhere in that place. He had *not been arrested up to 10 o'clock last night, and* there is not much prospect that he will be for some time to come. Thus the hero and heroine of this romance have both disappeared from public view.

Mrs. BLOUNT, alone of the trio, now remains at the Hotel Napoleon, where she will have leisure to prepare her forthcoming "statement" to the public.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.—A man giving his name as John T. Dowling, was brought, yesterday morning, to the Eighth Ward Station-House in a gloriously drunken condition. He had $6 in his possession, but says that when he began his spree, the evening previous, he had $144 in his pocket. The discovery that he had lost nearly all his money had a very sobering effect upon him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Refreshing Scene in the Court of Sessions—Billy Mulligan abjures Legal Bail and gives Leg Bail.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, known to his *confreres*, and the public in general, by the familiar appellation of "Billy" MULLIGAN, was seated, yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, in the immediate vicinity of his counsel, Ex-Judge PHILLIPS and Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. The Court-room was excessively crowded, principally, as far as spectators were concerned, with the aforesaid *confreres* and admirers of "Billy." Judge RUSSELL occupied the seat of justice, and sentenced sundry unfortunates for assault and battery, and other mistakes of judgment, to various periods of imprisonment. Ex-Judge PHILLIPS then applied to the Court for a postponement of MULLIGAN'S trial. It was the third application that Mr. PHILLIPS had made to the same purport. We need scarcely refresh the memory of our readers concerning the nature of the offence which Mr. MULLIGAN had committed, and for which he was on trial. He was once in San Francisco, where he was offensive to a body of men calling themselves a Vigilance Committee, whereof a Mr. COLEMAN, now in this City, was Chairman, and of which a Mr. WEBB was an active member. Said Vigilance Committee, being grievously offended with said MULLIGAN, caused his expulsion from San Francisco—incontinently banished him from the State, and abnegated his return. Mr. WEBB paid recently a visit to this City, boarded and still boards at the Metropolitan Hotel, where MULLIGAN saw him a few weeks since. MULLIGAN resembles the learned Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, lexicographer, and author of *Rasselas*, in being a "good hater." He also resembles Deaf BURKE, of London, and AWFUL GARDNER (before AWFUL was converted) in being slightly irascible and faintly pugilistic. Mr. MULLIGAN saw Mr. WEBB, and remembered that gentleman's antagonism to him in San Francisco. Whereupon WILLIAM (familiarly called "Billy" by his friends) struck Mr. WEBB several blows, injuring his general, and particularly his physiognomical, appearance. It was for this offence that Mr. MULLIGAN was yesterday seated between his counsel, Messrs. PHILLIPS and TOMLINSON, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL occupying the Bench for the purpose of dispensing strict and impartial justice.

On the ground of the absence of two material witnesses, Ex-Judge PHILLIPS applied, or rather reapplied, for the postponement of the trial till September. On Tuesday last he made the same application, and Judge RUSSELL granted it conditionally. Mr. WEBB wanted to get back to California. The Judge said his testimony might be taken *de bene esse*, on Thursday morning, in the District-Attorney's office, for which purpose it was necessary to secure Mr. MULLIGAN'S presence. Mr. MULLIGAN consented to come, (he was on bail for $1,000,) and, through his counsel, protested that he would come. But he failed to keep his word. The fact was, BILLY got into another little scrape on Broadway, on Wednesday night, and, when he should have been at the District-Attorney's office, on Thursday morning, he was in the hands of Justice QUACKENBUSH, and was giving bail for the new difficulty. So, as Judge RUSSELL had promised that BILLY should be tried yesterday, if he failed to appear on Thursday, he ordered on the trial, and Ex-Judge PHILLIPS and Mr. TOMLINSON had their argument, as the unsagacious auditors thought, to no purpose.

Our reporter was informed, on entering the Court room, that under no circumstances would MULLIGAN be tried. The Barmecide, in the "Arabian Tale," obtained a visionary meal off an empty plate, and naturally found his stomach unsatisfied after his repast. Justice often in New-York gets treated like the Barmecide, cheated into the belief that she is getting her dues, when after all, the plate or the bench is empty. Recorder BARNARD being in Court, undertook, at the request of the Assistant District-Attorney, to try MULLIGAN, while Judge RUSSELL, in another room, occupied himself with the inferior cases. Everything looked well then for the trial of MULLIGAN, but no sooner had the Recorder opened the trial, and a Jury been called, than, before they were sworn, MULLIGAN translated the Latin phrase, *non est inventus*, into the easy vernacular of Pady's flea, "When you put your finger on me I am not here." In short, MULLIGAN had quietly, but expeditiously, walked out of Court.

Judge PHILLIPS proceeded to challenge the Jury to the principal cause and for favor. Recorder BARNARD said the Jury could not be challenged unless the defendant was present. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, called WILLIAM MULLIGAN. But there was no MULLIGAN. Mr. PHILLIPS said he had gone out to cool himself. An intemperate spectator suggested that he might be found at the Pewter Mug, liquidating the necessities of his thirst. Officers were dispatched after him, but did not find him.

To abbreviate our story, BILLY disappeared. The trial was swiftly brought to a termination. The Assistant District-Attorney moved that MULLIGAN'S bail be forfeited. Mr. PETRIE (who is also his bondsman for $1,000, for the Wednesday night assault on Mr. WARNER,) was summoned to produce him. Failing to do so, the bail was forfeited, and an execution issued, which will be served this morning, when Mr. PETRIE will be deprived of a thousand dollars worth of his goods and chattels, or their equivalent in money, plus expenses.

At a later period of the day the Recorder issued a bench warrant for MULLIGAN'S arrest. If he is caught the Recorder will take him in hand. With a wish to do all parties justice, we publish the following card from Mr. MULLIGAN:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: As your columns have frequently represented me unfairly, you will do me a favor by letting me explain the position I am now obliged to take in order to protect myself from what I shall soon be able to show a very base conspiracy. Two years ago, while I was Deputy Sheriff in San Francisco, and one of the officers in command of the County Jail, a mob of men, who had overturned the laws, came armed, in a body, to the jail, and demanded of us the delivery of two persons, confided by the law to our safe keeping, in order that they might take them out and hang them contrary to law. I resisted this demand, advised the Sheriff to fight and stand a siege, and when the murderers were let in and carried off their victims, I threw down my keys and left the building. For this opposition and the language I accompanied it with, the murderers of CASEY and CORA seized me, handcuffed me, and put me in a private dungeon, and only offered me my life on condition that I should leave the State. I refused to give assent to any of their acts, and they then bound me again with chains, and sent me out of the State as if I had been a felon. I came here to New-York and commenced suits against all the members of the Executive Committee of those murderous bands in the Courts of this City. Pending these suits, however, I have from time to time come in contact with other members of that bloody Inquisition, and been compelled on account of indignities heaped on me, and by way of self-defence, chastised those ruffians in person. This has always been done openly, and without the use of pistols, swords, bludgeons, chains, muskets and knuckles, with which they beat me. My defence has been with my naked hands, backed by physical ability, of less than medium height, and less than 130 pounds.

On every one of these occasions, and I believe there have been three or four, the papers, not looking at my provocation, have represented me as an utter ruffian, who committed these assaults merely through a wanton love of violence, and through the instincts of a brutal nature. The last of these occurrences took place about two weeks ago, at the Metropolitan, where one of the band of outlaws, who had acted as a Captain in the Vigilance Committee during their murder of CORA and CASEY, and who had aided in the degradation put on me, insulted me before several gentlemen, advanced toward me, with one hand behind him as if to draw a weapon, and certainly impressed me with the idea that he intended to assail me. A dispute followed, and blows passed, some of which were struck by me. For this, I was indicted by the last Grand Jury, on the day before their adjournment, and a combination was at once formed by the rich Vigilance Committee men, residing in this City, against whom my suits are going on, to have me tried on the following day, which was the last day of the term, and sentenced out of their reach. Judge RUSSELL, however, finding me entirely unprepared for trial, refused to force on the case, but set it down for the first Court day of this month. On that day I appeared, but, showing by affidavit that my most important witness was out of town, the Judge ordered the case to be further postponed, allowing Mr. WEBB to give his testimony before the District-Attorney on Thursday of this week, in case he wished to return to California before the trial came on. The Judge, on this occasion, however, said that I must be present when Mr. WEBB gave his testimony, and that if I did not come he would withdraw the postponement and bring the trial on. All this I consented to, and the conditions I intended to keep, but it happened, unfortunately, as I was going up Broadway on Wednesday night, I saw a man ill-treating a woman in the street, and interfered to prevent it, and in a few minutes afterwards I saw the same man taking a female in the entrance of a store; I called out to the *woman*, as I passed, not to go with that man as I had just seen him beat a woman, and would have gone on, had not he turned upon me with abuse and violence, which resulted in my defending myself with my open hand. The result was, I was taken to the Station-house, and kept so late the next morning that I could not be present at the hour appointed to take the evidence of Mr. WEBB. For this involuntary absence on my part, and though my counsel showed that it was legally beyond my power to be there, and that I was willing that Mr. WEBB should then be examined in my presence; the trial was ordered on to-day, while all my witnesses were away, and some out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Being without preparation, and satisfied that there was a powerful combination of Vigilance Committee men behind, with ample means to give impetus to the prosecution, I concluded to answer to my name, which I did, so as not to forfeit my bail, and let the trial proceed without my presence, if I had the right, and, on the rendition of the verdict, do whatever the law required.

I cannot understand why I should submit to what the *Judge solemnly decided to be an unfair trial*, simply because I had unavoidably interfered with the convenience of a witness for two hours, who was then in Court, and could have as well been examined then as on the day previous. In the meantime, Sir, I am (without any *alias*, as some of the papers have kindly intimated,) Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM MULLIGAN.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hilton.

The Harlem Railroad Company having obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, and the Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan District, from seizing, obstructing, or in any way interfering with the locomotive travel in Fourth avenue, below Forty-second-street, the parties appeared, on Thursday in the Court of Common Pleas on a citation to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. Yesterday (Friday) the case was continued. From the frequent allusion to this matter, in the reports of the proceedings of the Police Commissioners, it will be remembered that the Common Council of the City passed an ordinance, which was approved by the last Mayor, forbidding the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, below Forty-second-street. For a long time no attempt was made to enforce the ordinance, much to the dissatisfaction of the property-holders in the vicinity, who made frequent appeals to the Police Board to have the law carried into effect. At length the Board, in response to these importunities, directed the General Superintendent to enforce the ordinance.

In anticipation of police interference consequent on these instructions, the Railroad Company sued out the injunction already referred to. The array of counsel on both sides is large, and exhibits an unusual amount of forensic ability.

Against the Railroad Company appear Ex-Chief-Justice Bronson, D. D. Field, Ex-Judge Dean, Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel. On behalf of the Road appear General Sandford, Charles O'Conor, William Curtis Noyes and Mr. Billings. For the property-owners opposed to the Road, a batch of affidavits—somewhere about forty—were read yesterday, some of which were to the effect that the use of steam below Forty-second-street is a public nuisance, especially in the afternoon; that the smoke permeates the atmosphere, and almost suffocates the residents in the vicinity; destroys the beauty of the neighborhood, and greatly detracts from its salubrity; and that the lives of those living near to, or who are obliged to cross the road frequently, are constantly endangered. Other affidavits set forth that the owners of property in the vicinity have suffered great pecuniary loss, inasmuch as they purchased on the understanding that the ordinance designed to abate the nuisance should be carried into effect within a specified time—the failure to do which has seriously deteriorated the value of their lots and buildings.

For the Railroad, General Sandford opened the case at length, occupying the whole day.

Surrogate's Court.

The Hon. E. C. West, Surrogate.

The following summary of business transacted in the office of the Surrogate, during the past month, (a very warm one,) gives a very fair idea of the large amount of work done in that office:

Three Hundred and Sixty-six Letters of Administration have been issued by the Surrogate, many being contested.

Two Hundred and Eleven last wills and testaments have been offered for probate and admitted, many being contested.

Over Two Hundred contested cases, accountings and motions have been heard and decided and no appeals taken.

One Hundred and Fifty-one Letters of Guardianships have been issued by the Surrogate, some of them contested.

One Hundred and Ninety-one Letters Testamentary have been issued, some being opposed.

One Hundred and Forty-one inventories of personal property have been filed by order of the Surrogate, many contested.

One Hundred and Ten orders to advertise for claims against estates of deceased persons have been made.

Eighty final accountings have taken place, and in most cases have been contested.

Sixty-one motions for commission to examine foreign witnesses, motions by public administrator for examination of witnesses, to compel discovery of papers, property, &c., and for leave to take charge of property pending litigation, have been contested, but for the most part have been decided by the Surrogate instanter.

Twenty Letters of Administration with will annexed have been issued.

Five sales of real estate for the payment of debts of deceased persons have taken place, under the order and direction of the Surrogate.

An Administrator, for not accounting, was sent to Eldridge-street Jail and remained there twelve days; he then accounted and was released.

There remain three cases recently argued, on the Surrogate's hands for decision, which he will give during the coming week.

Police Intelligence.

A TAILOR'S EMBEZZLING CLERK TURNED ITINERANT PLAYER—ABRUPT TERMINATION TO A DAZZLING PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

Officer Bower, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, brought to the city yesterday, from Norwalk, Conn., a young man named Thomas W. Bond, for whom he has been searching several days. His anxiety to ascertain the whereabouts of Bond originated from a charge of robbery having been preferred against the individual bearing this name by Mr. Jas. C. Watson, merchant tailor in Union-place, in whose employ he formerly was. Mr. Watson entrusted to Bond a bill of $55, to collect from one of his customers, which, so says Mr. Watson, the young man collected and then decamped with the money. After a somewhat tedious search it was ascertained that the prisoner had taken the name of T. B. Bogart, and that he had linked himself to an itinerant Theatrical Company, zealously working to acquire money and fame in the State of wooden nutmegs. The officers went in quest of the Company and finally came up with them in the pleasant and unambitious village of Norwalk. He was not long in learning that the absconding Bond was cutting an extensive flourish; that he was not only the best dressed young man in town, the most observed of the young ladies, and the most popular patron of the bar-rooms and billiard-saloons in the place, but that through his wonderful versatility of genius, he had succeeded in making himself the most popular, the most useful, and the most indispensable man in the theatrical Company. His importance to the Company may be estimated, from the fact that when arrested, he was acting in the treble capacity of its business agent, its treasurer, and the "leading walking gentleman." Bond, or Bogart, as he chose to call himself, was just calling for a cigar after tea at his hotel, when he felt a gentle tap on the shoulder, and his right name pronounced by a strange voice. As he turned around, he showed a look of surprise, which was heightened when the strange voice announced "You are my prisoner, Sir." The whole thing was speedily explained. BOND, or BOGART, as he insisted on being called while the man of the strange voice remained in town, took his arrest with considerable discomfiture. The alleged embezzlement of his late employer's funds did not trouble him much—the ugliest part of the affair was to have his dazzling prospects for the future so suddenly quashed, as the following brief dialogue will show.

Prisoner—D—n ugly, you're coming here just at this time.

Officer—Unpleasant to you, no doubt; but business is business. I was told to find you, and so, I have.

Prisoner—What is your business to mine? I'll give you money for Mr. Watson. You go back to New-York, I must stay here—new profession—glorious existence—brilliant prospects—splendid success—New-York stupid.

Officer—You can stay here to-night, but must go in the morning—no possible let up—no use of talking.

Prisoner—(Brilliant thought striking him, and his eye flashing with delight) can I play my part to-night?

Officer—I have no objection—only mind no dodges—no getting out of the way.

The prisoner assured the officer that he was intensely desirous to "play his part," as he had learned it, and expected to make therein a brilliant "hit." The prisoner did play his part, and, as the officer said, "drew down the house." At the close of the performance he took a lunch, moistened with brandy and water, followed by a cigar, after which he was put in a lock-up for the night. On his arrival here, yesterday, he was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and committed to answer the charge.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—*Captain* Coulter and a *posse* of his men made a descent, at a late hour Thursday night, upon No. 585 Eighth-avenue, an alleged resort for thieves and disorderly characters, kept by George Phillips. The proprietor, his wife, and three female inmates of the place, were arrested, and yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination.

BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—At a few minutes to 5 yesterday morning, Catharine Bulkley came to the Tenth Ward Station-House, suffering from labor-pains. A few minutes after her admission she gave birth to a child. She stated that she had been working at No. 190 Broome-street, but that the landlord compelled her to leave the house on learning her condition.

[illegible] VALLEY.

[illegible]

From an Occasional Correspondent.

St. Louis, [illegible]

After traversing a goodly [illegible], let me give you a summary of [illegible] heard of the crops. You see I [illegible] my attack is upon the stomachs of your readers, by talking of stomachic protractions. Touch the stomach, and you have the head and heart secure enough.

In Pennsylvania, the harvest of wheat will show splendid results. The same may be said of Ohio; but in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, less favorable results will be reached.

Corn is backward everywhere, but especially so on this side the Alleghanies, and on the prairies of Illinois it has a most sickly and deplorable aspect. It seems to have the *marasmus*, but as the weather is now favorable it may yet yield a fair average—provided frost does not come too early.

Barley promises well. Oats are sickly.

Passing from the vegetable to the animal species, we may glance at politics as developed in this once border State.

On the first Monday of next month, the Congressional and State election takes place, and the canvass is progressing vigorously.

Of course, Mr. BLAIR is the nominee of the Republican and Free Democratic Parties. This you may call the masculine sex in this section.

Mr. BARRET is up for the Pro-Slavery or Nigger side. His support is of a feminine character, whilst the *American* candidate is—well, we'll call him—as apparently of the neuter gender—*it*.

From all indications, Mr. BLAIR will return to Congress, as Representative of this District. If by any collusion of the Pro-Slavery and American parties, he should be defeated, the sentiment of the people will be sadly misrepresented by the ostensible representative.

St. Louis has not fully recovered from the revulsion of last Fall, but there is more activity in trade than can be seen in any other Western city.

There is a solidity among the business men here that is rarely remarked elsewhere, and though many banking houses and merchants suspended last Fall, you will not find one that has not resumed. This is, and must be ever the city of the West. Others have have made more rapid, but none so sure and safe a progress. The thermometer, to-day, has endeavored to retrieve a character for decency, by lowering its pretensions from 98° to about 88°—the latter stage is quite torrid enough.

Perhaps you may get a line from me from Iowa, Wisconsin, or some other of our Western States, i. e., if anything of interest should present itself. W.

COLLISION BETWEEN TUG BOATS—ONE OF THEM SUNK.—The tug-boat *Sarah Brown*, while proceeding up the North River, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was run into by the tug-boat *McDonald*, which had just left one of the slips near the Battery, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and so seriously damaged that she almost immediately sank. Those on board, including the Captain (MARTIN DENNING,) were rescued and the boat towed on to the flats, between Hoboken and Jersey City.

The *McDonald* was not injured. The *Sarah Brown* was built in 1852, and was owned by Capt. DENNING.

RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Below will be found an order of the 71st Regiment, who are to receive the 7th National Guard on their return from Richmond. The National Guard return by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and land at pier No. 1 North River, at 6½ o'clock.

AMERICAN GUARD—71ST REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA—REGIMENTAL ORDER, NO. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, July, 1858.

The members of this Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, on Saturday afternoon, July 10, at 5 o'clock, in full uniform, white trowsers, for parade, to receive the *7th Regiment, National Guard*, on their return from Richmond, Va. The line will be formed at 5 o'clock. The band and field music will report to the Adjutant, at the armory, at 5 o'clock. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted. Members who are not fully uniformed, will report to the Adjutant for special duty, in fatigue dress. By order of

A. G. DEMAREST, Adjt. Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Company, Paris, from June 10 to June 24, 1858:

New-York—John B. Miller and family, Mrs. Geo. Opdyke and family, Alfred Bernard, S. M. Peyser, Wm. B. Verplanck, T. B. Pitman, John E. Blancan, Joseph Francis, Isaac P. Francis, H. A. Smythe and family, R. B. Perry, C. Townsend, E. Belknap, A. Van Berger, P. D. Hall, D. M. Babcock, D. H. Wickham, Geo. Dickey, W. A. Jenkins, G. A. Trowbridge, E. Jarrossay, H. R. Angus and wife, N. de Peyster, W. S. Livingston, E. B. Straut, G. G. Byron, C. Hall, E. Varet, C. W. Wolfe, E. Preterre, C. Oapoix, C. M. Thurston and wife, P. Tomes, Jr., C. D. Helmer, C. H. Payson, J. F. Gracia, Mrs. Lambert and family, C. J. Campbell, C. B. Smith. *Pennsylvania*—G. T. Simpson, E. M. Needles, X. Bazin, A. Ross, D. A. Knight, W. R. Austin, Dr. L. S. Pepper, W. D. Glenn. *Louisiana*—J. Bernard, Capt. G. Utrick and wife, F. Lonsdale and wife, H. H. Lonsdale, J. A. Brand, L. W. Knight. *Kentucky*—Col. A. J. Ferguson, A. St. Mars, R. A. Curd. *South Carolina*—C. A. Chisolm, James J. Gregg, B. Rhett, J. J. Rhett, Albert Rhett, Col. F. W. Pickens and family. *Connecticut*—T. N. Hall, J. B. Cone. *Mississippi*—J. W. Johnson. *Rhode Island*—John T. Pitman, R. Greene.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that Rev. Dr. Walker has sent in his resignation as President of Harvard College, to take effect at the close of the present term. He will preside for the last time on Commencement Day, July 21. Among the names mentioned as his successor are those of Prof. Felton, now in Europe; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and Dr. Bellows, of New-York. The choice, probably, lies between the two former. Mr. Winthrop has nothing else to attend to, while Prof. Felton's place in the Greek department could hardly be filled.

At the Commencement of Rutger's College, June 30, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Philip Brett, the Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and upon the Rev. Frederick Ogilby, assistant minister of Trinity Church, New-York; and the degree of LL. D. upon John Lathrop Motley, author of the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, of the Assam Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of the Hong Kong Mission, and Mrs. Ashmore, of the Siam Mission, are on their way to the United States for the recovery of impaired health.

The American chess champion, Mr. P. Morphy, of New-Orleans, has arrived in London to follow up his challenge to play the English champion, Mr. H. Staunton. Mr. Morphy will attend the annual meeting of the chess savans, in August, at Birmingham.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Benjamin H. Miles, brother of John Miles and Franklin Miles, of Rochester, was killed in a duel at Tucson, Arizona Territory, on the 27th of April last. The circumstances of the affair appear to be, that Edward Miles, a brother of the deceased, got into a difficulty with a man named Curry, and challenged him. Curry refused to meet Edward, for some reason or other, when Benjamin took up the quarrel, and Curry, not having the same objection to him, a hostile meeting took place. The weapons were rifles, and the distance twenty paces. Miles fired in the air, but Curry, incapable of imitating his generosity, deliberately shot him dead. Mr. Miles was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Berdan has opened one of his "Mechanical Bakeries" in Chicago. These ingenious machines are now in operation in Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The first annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Fatal Coal-Pit Accident.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal, July 3.

About noon on Tuesday last, five men and two boys ascended the shaft at the Thomaston colliery, in a car resting on a cage. When within a few inches of the top, a pin upon which the cage rests when it reaches the top, was pulled out too soon, and the car was not on a level with the platform sufficiently to permit it to be rolled off the cage. In this position two of the wheels of the car were rolled off the cage; but it was found impossible to get the other wheels off. A signal was then given to the engineer, who could not see the position of the cage, to hoist it a little. Unfortunately it was hoisted too high; the car tilted, was freed entirely from the cage, and the next instant, with its freight of precious lives, consisting of four men and two boys, was *dashed down the shaft, a perpendicular depth of two hundred and forty feet*. The remains of the unfortunate men and boys were, after the occurrence, removed to the surface in a shockingly mutilated condition. Two of the men killed, named SULLIVAN and KESWICK, leave families. The other two, one of whom was named BRENNAN, were unmarried.

Coroner's Inquest.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An aged and highly respectable lady, named SUSAN RENNIA, residing at Nyack, came to the City a few days since on a visit to a daughter residing here. At 10 o'clock, Wednesday evening, Mrs. RENNIA proceeded to the pier foot of West Sixteenth-street, took off most of her clothing, carefully tied them in a pocket handkerchief, and then plunged into the dock. The body was found yesterday. Coroner PERRY held an inquest. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. The friends of the deceased can give no reasons for the act of self-destruction.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—Thursday afternoon, a passenger car of the Hudson River Railroad run over LYDIA HACKETT, a girl between 4 and 5 years of age, as she was crossing Hudson-street. The child died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, corner of Vestry and Hudson streets, where she was taken after the accident.

RUN INTO BY AN OMNIBUS.—Mrs. POLHAMUS, residing in Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was run against by the pole of an omnibus on Thursday, as she was coming out of the Fulton Ferry-house. The pole hit her in the side, injuring her spine and causing some internal injuries. She was taken home in a carriage.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. DEITCH, a surveyor, died suddenly, Thursday, from disease of the heart, while engaged in surveying Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Mr. Bright on India Affairs—Position of the Ministry—Relations with the United States—[illegible]—Mr. Peabody's Dinner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1858.

If anybody who has seen him since his return from the Continent, ever entertained any doubt that Mr. BRIGHT had quite recovered from the sudden blow which prostrated for a time his clear and vigorous intellect, I trust that skeptic was present in the Commons Hall of the English Parliament last night. For in his palmiest days of the past, the Manchesterian Demosthenes never uttered himself more grandly, or poured out with more convincing eloquence propositions more worthy of his genius and his heart, than in his speech last night on the India Bill of Lord STANLEY. I am by no means an admirer, as you know, of the Manchester men; I have small faith in their theory of the government of mankind by "profit and loss," and not the least sympathy with them in their passion for drab and gaiters. But it is long since the walls of St. Stephens (the phrase has survived the fact,) have echoed to such a genuine voice of oratorical wisdom, musical with truth of feeling and strength of personal conviction, as last night captured all ears, and for a brief moment overbore the greedy instincts of party and the vulgar excitements of "London life," in the hearts of "Her Majesty's faithful Commons." The London *Times* of this morning concedes the grandeur (as indeed it would matter little whether it did so or not) of the orator, but carps, of course, at the "impracticability" of the statesman. Mr. BRIGHT, unfortunately for his popularity in Printing-House-square, is a believer in some several things, and is, therefore, the irreconcileable enemy of Lord PALMERSTON, who believes in nothing at all. He is at this moment lending all the weight of his great ability, and of the party which he leads, to the support of the Derby Ministry, and no single man in England is at this moment so individually formidable as he. On the main question of India, he said last night what the wisest Englishmen shrink from saying, but what the foolishest are beginning vaguely to feel—that England must never dream of holding India as a permanent possession. The readers of the TIMES will, perhaps, remember that this is the position which was taken in your columns at the very outbreak of the late insurrections a year ago—and it is a position from which there is no escape. The fearful frivolity and imbecility with which this grave impending necessity has been met in England, and which has been fed so recklessly by the "leading journal," is beginning to give place, very generally, to an anxiety, not the less acute because it is wholly undefined. That England is bound, in duty to India and to mankind, as well as to herself, to suppress the revolt of her Indian troops, and to secure order to the populations whose destiny she was so ready to take upon her hands, is very plain. But that duty, thanks to Sir COLIN and his brave army, she is well fulfilling, and she is, therefore, beginning to glance a little further forward into the future. In this operation she will be materially assisted by Mr. BRIGHT's speech of last night, which produced an effect upon those who heard it quite beyond the ordinary impressions made by "eloquence" in the House. The attempts of a talking Hibernian, (whom the Derby men have been fostering throughout the session as a possible rival to DISRAELI,) Mr. WHITESIDE, to bring the question back into the ordinary track, was quite a failure, and the bill of Lord STANLEY was passed to its commitment amid a very ominous flutter of uneasiness. It is the crucial test of the actual Administration; but to one who looks on merely as a foreign member of the human family, it is much more than this.

Lord STANLEY has done his cunning best to avoid all discussion. He promises "everything" in Committee, and tries to steer clear of all strong points. But there is a very general distrust of his honesty among his own order, and of his liberality among his quondam liberal associates, which will tell upon him fearfully in the responsible position which he has been persuaded to accept. You will observe Mr. BRIGHT's very pointed description of what a President of the Indian Board *ought to be.* If politics were but as a game of chess, one might easily contemplate the play of even the Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI with something like admiration. Both of them are, each in his own way, as Ishmaelites in the house of Israel; and both of them are, each in his own way, as high priests and rulers in the same establishment. Mr. DISRAELI is the son of a man of the middle classes, and, of Jewish origin, has all his life been fighting against social disadvantages in the socially proudest of English circles. Lord STANLEY, by his disgraceful expulsion from Eton in his early youth, won the undying scorn and contempt of hundreds of his own order—his cotemporaries and schoolmates—who judge the man to-day as they judged the boy twenty years ago, and so moves in an atmosphere of hate and ill-will, and vengeance long suppressed. Mr. DISRAELI, by the sole force of his sarcastic genius, has made himself a necessity to men who despise him, and whom he in turn cordially hates. Lord STANLEY, partly by virtue of his abilities, which in all practical matters are very far above the average of his order in this generation, and partly by virtue of his incontestable advantages as the heir of one of the grandest fortunes, and one of the oldest coronets of England, cannot be politically suppressed, and must be accepted as a leader by Tory nobles and gentlemen who personally dislike and revile him, and whom he in turn detests with a sullen unconquerable detestation. There are probably no two men in England at this day who cherish so bitter a feeling of animosity against the English aristocracy as a body, as the heir of the Earldom of Derby and the Buckinghamshire leader of the "landed gentlemen." They are both of them perfectly ready to accept any point of the "Peoples Charter" which may really strengthen their own tenure of office at the same time that it will terrify and harrass the nobility, who must, of course, cling closer and closer to their own leaders, hated though they be, as the storm which those leaders may choose to evoke shall grow louder and fiercer. But there is no root of good in evil, and the "liberalism of hate" can work nothing but mischief to England. That in such a juncture of affairs India should be subjected to revision by the English Government is certainly very much to be regretted, and you may confidently anticipate more and more serious trouble in that quarter. Over the relations of England with ourselves, on the contrary, you see the sky growing even brighter and more blue. The truth is that almost everybody here is weary of Anti-Slavery crusades and the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, and the really strong Anti-Slavery feeling of England, like all other strong feelings, adapts itself frankly to the facts of the case, and to the rights of other people. England will leave the matter to us, and upon us must the heavy burden rest if we permit our own Government to go on trifling with villainy and tolerating the basest of base enterprises by sea and shore.

My information about the French in Nicaragua was oddly confirmed by the last news from your side of the water—and although the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* of this morning cuts the French Government adrift from M. BELLY's plans, the evident ignorance of the writer in regard to the position of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company's interest, throws some doubt upon his other statements. However, we can afford, at least as well as Britain, to wait for the development of the "imperial instinct" on the other side of the Channel.

Mr. PEABODY's dinner at the "Star and Garter," last Saturday, was a decided success, both in point of numbers and in point of pleasure. There is an Eastern proverb which avers that "to a man whose feet are shod it is the same as if the world were clad in leather," and as Mr. PEABODY was judicious enough to put me between two of the most delightful of our countrywomen, I [illegible] that I may be held to have seen the entertainment in the most favorable light. But it appeared to me that the whole affair went off very agreeably, with the most of pleasant chatter and the least of solemn speechmaking. The United States were represented by Mr. DALLAS in a very cordial, gentlemanly speech, and the several republics looked their best through all manner of lovely eyes. I drove out to the banquet from a grand "jam" at —— House, where all the best faces and best toilettes of Britain were crushing each other to death in stately halls, and under the sovereign scorn of noble pictures; and I should have been quite willing that the relative reputations of America and England for beauty and taste should have been staked upon the contrast of the two scenes. Had I gone with a more indefatigable friend to Lady PALMERSTON's reception in the evening, possibly the balance might have hung more dubiously. For the strength of English beauty is "of the earth, earthly,"—and the accommodating temper of modern fashions subjects a lady in full evening dress to a very different test from that which is applied to her in a morning party or Richmond dinner. The almost exuberant health and vigorous proportions of the British dames and damsels are the only suggestions (for they are only suggestions after all) of superiority which the most critical American can find in them over his own countrywomen. If our "Women's Rights Conventions" would but abolish corsets, *bon-bons and hot-air furnaces*, and establish female riding schools,—or if the partisans of one or another color would but hold their peace and *allow Mr. OLMSTED to give us our "Rotten-row"* in the Central Park in his own way!

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The British Outrages—Case of the Regina Coeli—English Apprehensions of a French Invasion—Mr. Marcy's Amendments to the Maritime Code, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 24, 1858.

It would be impossible to-day to escape a reference to the British outrage question; for here, as well as at home, it is the predominant topic of discussion. The French have been dragged into the question through their African apprenticeship system and the irritability which already existed against England, and it would not be surprising if the last word in this dispute should pass between France and England.

As soon as the news of the outrages arrived in Europe, speeches were made in Parliament which satisfied every one here that no war could possibly result, and all that has since occurred in Parliament has only confirmed this conclusion. It was never, therefore, either here or in England, a war question, and from the first has been treated by the French with more or less of ridicule. They ridiculed the English for their complacency toward their impertinent children across the water, and they ridiculed the undignified haste of our grave Senators. We are now receiving, two weeks after the dispute has been settled by the apologies of Lord MALMESBURY, the speeches of American Senators still crying aloud for war, threatening England with eternal annihilation, and even proclaiming their ability to whip all creation. You can imagine with what a ludicrous effect this language falls upon us now. We can see from here grave Senators sawing the air with arms charged with patriotism, and their bodies contorted in a frenzy of combativeness. One could overlook such an exhibition, perhaps, if it were not the dignified, the respectable, the soft-spoken members who have been the actors in it. Great nations when they find themselves obliged to engage in a war, do so quietly and without any such blustering in their Senate chambers. It would be appropriate and is customary among the petty States of South America, but it is not becoming in the councils of great nations. The "point," which the United States gains in this question will be seriously marred by the strange conduct of its legislators. The nation ought to be alarmed to trust its destinies in such unsafe hands. Every French journal, while conceding to the Americans all the important points in the dispute, and commending their determination to protect the rights of their flag, as set forth in the very just and proper report of the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (Mr. MASON,) yet condemned and ridiculed the strange conduct of members in not being willing to wait to hear what the British Cabinet had to say.

The French journals have also published the Washington *Union's* estimate of the American naval force fit for service; and the threat to "whip all creation" with 42 ships of all sizes, seems to them to mount to the level of the absurd. If such language had been uttered by the Press, or an irresponsible individual, it might have passed without notice; but, unfortunately, it came from a body which holds the destinies of the country in its hands, and it shows how unsafe the nation is when governed by such a body. France and England combined have more than a thousand war-ships, and they are launching every week new ones. It is a French opinion, based upon experience gained at the siege of Sebastopol, that the high stone forts which protect the New-York and other American harbors, could be knocked to pieces in a very short time by the modern artillery invented for that purpose. A Frenchman, writing from the United States at the present moment on the defences of the country, expresses the opinion that a fleet of the modern-built gun-boats, such as France and England have been building in considerable numbers for the last two years, could pass with facility into the harbor of New-York and shell the City.

The unanimity of the British Parliament in offering excuses to the United States, and its like unanimity in denouncing the French African emigration system, offers so strange a contrast that France has taken serious offence. One of the leading journals, in speaking of the speeches on this African question in the House of Lords, says: "When one reflects that these amenities are directed against the system of emigration adopted by the French Government, by the same men who show such eagerness to give satisfaction to the Americans, manifestly engaged in the commerce of slaves, one cannot but admire the suppleness of a philanthropy so arrogant on one side, and so accommodating on the other, and regret that the production of a raw material, indispensable to English industry, had not assured to us, as to the Yankees, the same title to the indulgence of our neighbors." The French journals, without exception, deny the history of the *Regina Cœli*, as given in the British Parliament, and they repel with indignation the attempt to assimilate their emigration system to that of the Slave-trade. While claiming for it the most humane motives, they taunt England with her cruelties in India, and the revolting barbarism of her soldiers at the sacking of towns and cities. They claim for the free blacks in their colonies a position far above that of the poor white operatives in English factories, and one especially preferable to that of the Irish, perishing with hunger, and compelled to expatriate themselves by hundreds of thousands to America. Not owning a slave, and not being able to hold one by their laws, they show that it would be a nonsense to attempt to introduce slaves upon French territory.

The events which followed ORSINI's attempt on the Emperor's life did not produce as much feeling against England as does this attack in Parliament, standing as it does in contrast with the complacency shown to the United States on the same subject. The *Moniteur*, in copying into its columns the debate on this question, omitted the violent speech of Lord GREY, which attacks the honor of French naval officers. The Government will continue its emigration system in spite of the opposition of England.

Whatever may be the ulterior designs of France towards England, the comedy of fear which the English are playing just now, amuses the French infinitely. The last exhibition of this fear of France, is the most farcical of all. The English [illegible] that French officers in disguise are visiting the ports of England, in order to discover the most unexposed points for landing. The French fleet in the Mediterranean seems also to have inspired a sudden suspicion, and has become the object of close surveillance. Here, at the Ministry of the Marine, they are immensely amused at the precaution taken by the English Government to send to Gibraltar, the 5th of June, two screw steamers with three sealed letters of instructions for the captains. The first letter directed them to sail to the Mediterranean; the second directed them to see whether the French squadron passed out through the Straits of Gibraltar, and third directed them, in case the squadron did pass out, to return immediately to the Channel! The French squadron passed the Straits; but it was coming to take a part in the grand affair of Cherbourg, on the 7th of August. The two English steamers, according to their orders, left Gibraltar and hastened to reinforce the immense Channel fleet which is now protecting the shores of England from a French invasion! These extraordinary fears of the English Admiralty are too absurd for any serious people.

I have heard the opinion expressed by politicians that now is a favorable moment for the United States to put forward, for the adhesion of the maritime nations of the world, the propositions laid down by Mr. MARCY in his famous letter on the inviolability of merchandise under a neutral flag. The United States have gained a moral position in the settlement of maritime questions, which is now more than ever apparent, notwithstanding the extraordinary performances of the Washington Senate; *and while the question is up in regard to the* Slave-trade, it might be made to extend to that of merchandise in time of war. They are, indeed, so closely allied, that they ought to be combined in all future regulations; and there is no doubt but that the present is an auspicious moment in which to engage all the nations in a negotiation. Into the same negotiation could be introduced the general principle in regard to the abolition of sound dues wherever they are demanded; and a clause might be added, regulating the manner in which ships are to carry lights, and how they are to comport themselves in case of collisions, so as to avoid such disagreeable contestations as that which has arisen in the case of the *Adriatic*, seized by the French authorities in the port of Marseilles. Thus the travel upon the high seas might at length be regulated upon the basis of fixed and well-understood international law, and to the United States would return the credit of having taken the initiative in so important a progress in the world's history. England and France—and, it is believed, every nation in Europe, will agree to the principle laid down by Gen. CASS, in his late letter, as a regulation in time of peace, that in general the flag is inviolable from visit or search, except at the risk of the commander who makes it. This much conceded, why may not the nations meet in a maritime Congress, after coming to terms, and sign a treaty which shall render the etiquette of the high seas as clearly understood as that which prevails on land?

The Emperor's journey to Cherbourg, Brest and Lorient, in August, promises to be the occasion of a brilliant *fête* for the marine of France. The port of Cherbourg, whatever may be said of the qualities of Frenchmen as seamen, is by far the most stupendous, most complete, and most perfect naval dépôt in the world. In looking at it one would say that it must have been built by the most competent naval men living, but there is another explanation for this perfection quite as rational. The French, in the matter of construction, are the most complete in detail of any other nation; but in the handling of their own constructions they may be the most inefficient. Their modern ports and war ships are models of detail in construction, but it remains to be seen how they will perform in service. All the ships provided for by the Budget of 1858 (150 steamers) will be finished by the end of next year.

The political world of Paris find a prolific subject for surmise in a visit lately made by M. THIERS to the Princess MATHILDE. The celebrated historian dined with the Princess at her chateau of St. Gratien, on the Lake of Enghien. LOUIS NAPOLEON, you will recollect, after reading the sixteenth volume of *The Consulate and the Empire*, which appeared a year ago, pronounced M. THIERS a great statesman and the first historian of the day. This compliment flattered M. THIERS, and it would not be surprising to see this gentleman converted to the Bonapartist camp.

It is said that the visit which the Emperor and Empress made from Fontainebleau to the Chateau d'Etiolles, the country residence of the Count WALEWSKI, the Emperor, in entering the drawing-room, perceived a youth with a handsome and intelligent face, whom he had not before seen. The Emperor approached him with kindness and asked him, "What is your name, *mon petit ami?*" "CHARLES WALEWSKI, sire:" "Count d'Etiolles," added the Emperor, smiling, and placing his hand on the boy's shoulder. This young man is the son of Mademoiselle RACHEL and Count WALEWSKI—on a visit home from school. He is said to be possessed of a fine person, rare intelligence and elevated sentiments. He will hereafter bear the title of CHARLES WALEWSKI, Count d'Etiolles, thus given him by the Emperor. MALAKOFF.

The American Consulate at Kingston, Ja.

The following letter has been addressed to R. A. HARRISON, Esq., Acting Consul at Kingston, by the whole body of the mercantile interest of that city. We have already recorded the death of Colonel HARRISON, his father, whose death is so deeply lamented:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

RICHARD ADAMS HARRISON, Esq., *Acting Consul of the United States:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, merchants and others, beg leave to condole with you on the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your father, the late Consul of the United States to this Colony and its dependencies. While we lament most sincerely his removal from among us, we desire to express our hope that your Government will continue your services in the office which you have conducted with the highest confidence and satisfaction of your countrymen, and the inhabitants of this island.

[Signed by Messrs. HITCHIN & Co., DAVIDSON, COLTHIRST & Co., and a large number of other firms and individuals.]

The following is the reply of Mr. HARRISON:

GENTLEMEN: I feel most deeply sensible, and thank you for your high appreciation of the worth of my dear and venerable father. The best consolation that I can possibly receive is the assurance you have given me, and that afforded me, yesterday, of his having passed away from the community in which he has lived so long, with its praises and regrets. I accept the expression of your feelings as a tribute to him, while I fully understand and acknowledge the kindly motives which have induced you to address it to me. The friendly disposition of the community towards my father's son, is owing, I feel sure, in great part, to the satisfaction which has always accompanied the discharge of my official duties, and I shall ever retain a pleasant recollection of that, whatever may be my future course in life. Let me add, that I feel convinced that the President of the United States is highly desirous of cultivating the most agreeable and friendly relations with the English Government and people, and whoever may be sent here as Consul, you will find to be imbued with the same sentiments.

With great respect, I am,
Your obedient servant,
R. A. HARRISON.

The South in Danger Again—Plan of a Fire-Eater.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor of the 14th is received.

I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clean out the Augean Stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

The remedy for the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come, in the nature of things. No National Party can save us; no Sectional Party can do it. But if we could do as our fathers did, organize Committees of Safety all over the Cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement,) we shall fire the Southern heart—instruct the Southern mind—give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. RUFFIN—has been taken up and recommended in the *Advertiser*, under the name of "League of United Southerners," who, *keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence Parties, Legislatures and Statesmen.* I have no time to enlarge; but suggest merely.

In haste, yours, &c.,
W. L. YANCEY.

To JAMES S. SLAUGHTER, Esq.

The next annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will begin at Norwich, Connecticut, August 17.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Celebration of Independence Day—Orations by Holmes and Choate—Murder in Somerville—Expected Call of the Democratic State Convention—The Spectre of Unconstitutionality Raised—Mr. Sumner, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

The 5th of July could not have been a better day, in point of weather, if man had had the making of it—and he is conceited enough to think he can improve all things. The day was sunshiny and breezy, and with as little dust about it as ever shows itself in Summer. The most determined grumbler could growl about nothing, except that there was so little to complain of. The "noise and confusion" were of man's own making, and created the usual amount of headaching and sleeplessness. If we could have the day without noise, it would be perfect. It is hard, considering how delicious a thing sleep is, that middle-aged and elderly people, who know its value, should be deprived of so much of it by the doings of young gentlemen who are living *sub Consule Planco.* The noise of a public celebration destroys its effect, just as talking is said to spoil conversation.

The whole celebration here was capitally conducted, and the result was success, both in details and in the aggregate. Mr. HOLMES, the City orator, who has not generally been reckoned a brilliant man, was brilliant in his remarks; while CHOATE, who is supposed to have chained chain lightning to his tongue, was dull and heavy, *while doing the needful for those sensitive* souls, the national Democrats and Custom House officers. I haven't his oration in print, and therefore can't say how it will read, but if the converse of CHARLES FOX's position, that a well-reading oration must have been badly delivered, be sound, then we shall have something splendid through the types—for the delivery was bad as that of a premature child who is in some unaccountable hurry to get into this wicked world. But one can't wonder at his depressed spirits, for what a position for a magnificent old Whig, upon whose shoulders WEBSTER placed his mantle when dying, that of serving up the rhetoric for a gang of narrow-minded old fogies calling themselves Democrats, whose brightest idea of liberty is the liberty of the strong and the unprincipled to oppress the weak! If CICERO had become the toady of ANTONIUS after delivering the "divine philippics," he would have occupied precisely the same position that Mr. CHOATE held on the 5th of July.

The balloon ascensions, fireworks, &c., were all got through with in ways that did credit to the artists. I have not heard of one failure. As to the pyrotechnics, they were worthy of the professors of the art that used to operate before the Moguls, when Moguls there were, and Englishmen were unknown in Agra and Dehlee. We keep on improving every year, so that we shall have to burn up the city by-and-by, to keep up our reputation, and that would be a spectacle to make even the critical NERO revisit the glimpses of the moon.

Accidents, rows, and even murders, are coming in upon us. I hear reports of several murders but have the particulars of only one. An Irishman is said to have insulted an American citizen, while the latter was mowing, in the adjacent town of Somerville, whereupon the American citizen stabbed him so that he died, and kept on mowing with the utmost *sang froid*, and was not arrested for some time. This arrest is thought by some to be an infringement of the liberty of the citizen, as something ought to be pardoned to the spirit of liberty on the Fourth of July, but the prejudice that exists against homicide must, I suppose, be adhered to for yet a little while.

"The spectre of unconstitutionality," as the *Daily Advertiser* truly calls it, has been invoked against the new Probate and Insolvency Court. When the old Insolvency Court met at Salem, for Essex County, July 1, Mr. C. P. LORD moved that it proceed with the case of the Messrs. BAKER. Judge FERNALD declined to entertain his motion, nor is it probable Mr. LORD expected he would entertain it, and so the case will go up to the Supreme Court, which will decide whether the consolidation courts are constitutional or not. Mr. LORD is one of our first lawyers, and for his legal knowledge and ability I entertain a profound and unaffected respect; but he is so bigoted a politician of the extreme Hunker school that his judgment is ever clouded when he has to do with constitutional and political questions. He can see no good in anything that his opponents do, and I should not be surprised if he were to proceed to test the constitutionality of Governor BANKS' Thanksgiving proclamation, so that His Excellency need be careful how he shall word that document. Mr. LORD was one of the rising young Whigs whose prospects were blasted, first, by the coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers, and then by the Know-Nothings and Republicans; and he never has forgiven, and never will forgive the men whose acts consigned him to the "cold shade" of perpetual minority. Had old Whiggery maintained its ascendency, Mr. LORD would have been Member of Congress, Governor, and Senator, all in due course; and might have arisen even higher, for his talents are first-rate, and his industry and energy are of the best order. But he went to the wall with his party, and had too much honesty, or too much bigotry, I really do not know which, to follow the example of most of his ancient associates, who went over to the successful faction, and became the riders to the Republican pack, going through LUTZOW's wild hunt with as much zeal and efficiency as they would have run down their present companions had the tide of opinion in Massachusetts set in favor of Slavery, for they always side with the hangman.

The Democratic State Committee is to have a meeting soon to appoint a day for the assembling of the annual State Convention. The *Daily Herald* urges the nomination of General BUTLER, of Lowell, for Governor. He is an abler man than we have had up in the gubernatorial contests since Judge MORTON threw up his life-candidacy. The *Herald*, with a dry gravity that is inimitable, expresses its confident belief that the General can be elected! There are few certain things in this world, where, as SHELLEY says, "Nought may endure but Mutability," but Governor BANKS will be ahead of any *Democratic* candidate, who shall be vigorously supported, by 40,000 votes, if nothing should happen to put a new complexion on our politics—that's certain as any thing can be. The best way for the Democracts to lessen the Governor's vote would be to make only a formal opposition to his reëlection, and then the whole vote would be small; but even that might fail, as the Congressional elections must bring out all who take an interest in politics, and every Republican will vote for the Governor. A cat without claws in the infernal regions is supposed to be rather unhappily situated, and her condition is a type of that of a Democratic candidate in Massachusetts. But the Democratic Party may mend here? Yes, "Like sour ale in Summer."

Quite a number of persons were dismissed from our Custom-House on the 1st, their places being abolished. Among them are some veteran Hunker Democrats, who never were guilty of sympathizing with negroes or their friends, who have been most consistent foes of all kinds of freedom, who fainted away when the Hartford Convention was mentioned, and who never thought of "Blue Lights" without turning as blue as they felt on receiving their dismissal. It was all done for economy's sake, and I hear that other dismissals are to take place at the middle of the month, both here and in other parts of New-England.

When I stated, in my last, that Mr. SUMNER was not to undergo the horrible process of cauterization, I did so on the authority of one of his most intimate personal and political friends, who assured me of the decision which I stated; but, it seems, he was wrong, and the sufferer was subjected to the *peine forte et dure* of the surgery. I sincerely trust it will restore him to health and usefulness. His heroism, as it is called, in refusing to make use of chloroform, is much admired, and very foolishly, I must say. That precious discovery has disarmed a terrible evil of half its terrors, and Providence permitted man to become acquainted with so benevolent an agent by way of promoting the welfare of our race. He who refuses to employ it, to escape from pain, shows no more wisdom than is evinced by those persons who refuse to be vaccinated. Chloroform's use saves us from suffering one kind of torture as vaccination saves us from torture of another kind. The stoical fortitude on which some men pride themselves, when [illegible] danlike. I once heard [illegible], who had considerable of [illegible]'s skill as well as roughness of speech, say that the suffering man who did not groan, cry, howl, curse or swear, according to his idiosyncracy, was a dashed fool, for that God and nature meant he should do so as a sort of relief to his misery. Women, too, bear torture better than men, and die as game-y. The Sybarite who complained of the doubled rose-leaf that disturbed his repose was a sensible fellow, in comparison with the man who voluntarily suffers pain.

Both in our papers and in conversation the subject of improving our manufactures continues to be discussed. The hostility to corporations is lively, and comes principally from men who once thought the system the best that human ingenuity could devise. Now that their properties, little and great, have flown away on corporation wings, they have changed their opinions, just as the Church-of-England clergy came to the conclusion that passive obedience wasn't exactly the correct thing when King JAMES began to confer their property upon his friends. Though always opposed to manufacturing corporations, candor compels me to say that their total failure is owing less to anything necessarily mischievous in their nature than to the vicious manner in which they were conducted. If they should hereafter be conducted on the principle of giving their higher grades of employment to men who know something about manufactures, and about the markets of the world, and cease to give such places to men because they are eloquent liars in caucuses, or are connected with some large owners of stock, it is by no means impossible that they may prove fair property yet. It shows, however, that men are yet blind as beetles to the operations of certain laws, when we find those who are most clamorous against corporations equally clamorous for a new high tariff, the adoption of which would send half the capital of *Massachusetts into corporations again, overdo the* manufacturing business once more, and bring about another panic, for the existence of which no man could account. That is the regular course of things. THYME.

NEW-HAVEN.

The Hon. H. C. Deming on the Sculptor Bartholomew's Life—Characteristics—Sketches of Works—New-London Regatta—Exercises of Commencement Week at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, of Hartford, delivered a very interesting discourse in the College Chapel, last evening, commemorative of the lamented sculptor BARTHOLOMEW.

He began by observing that the life of a true artist must be studied in his works, for his life is but an attempt to project his soul upon the canvas or into the marble or bronze with which he labors. Imagination was the despot of BARTHOLOMEW's earlier years. The whole record of his life—his birth in the pleasant village of Colchester in 1822—his serving an apprenticeship with a book-binder, and then spending four years at dentistry, after his removal to Hartford, to keep the machinery of life in motion, and his quitting both employments in disgust—are events only of interest as revealing the fact that in him there was a constant struggle between his aspirations and their environments. While at school in Colchester he was observed to use the chalk freely and skillfully, but his father, who had no appreciation of the ideal, uniformly said that EDWARD was a clever, industrious lad, until the reading of the life of BENVENUTO CELLINI, at Hartford, "put the devil in him." After that he became moody and impulsive, spending his time in looking at old pictures and trying to copy them. His dentistry work was neglected, and the hopes of his father that he would lead a sober, industrious life in filing and filling teeth were disappointed. At Hartford he was first brought in contact with COLE, WEST and LAWRENCE, even with MURILLO and RUBENS, fragments of whose souls were preserved in the place where he had fixed his abode. His matriculation in the Antique and Life School of the Academy of Design at New-York, was secured by a crayon sketch of a head of HOMER. This marked an era in his life. From this point we may call the composite structure BARTHOLOMEW. After a year in New-York he became Curator of the Wadsworth Gallery in Hartford. Copies of the figures in the Etruscan vases, found in Herculaneum, sent by the First NAPOLEON, and engravings of RAPHAEL's cartoons, at that time in the Gallery, had an astonishing effect on his mind. His first experiments in art were made with brushes and pigments, but color-blindness prevented his progressing in that direction, and his genius was obliged to seek an outlet elsewhere. Mr. BATTERSON, a proprietor of a marble-yard in Hartford, gives an interesting reminiscence of him at this time. While making a visit to the gallery, BARTHOLOMEW asked him for a piece of marble eighteen inches square and three or four inches thick. Thinking he wanted it for grinding colors, he took no particular pains in selecting it. A few days after on entering BARTHOLOMEW's sanctum he heard light blows as if upon marble, which ceased as he approached. BARTHOLOMEW quickly covered his work as Mr. B. entered, but upon the latter telling him his suspicions he showed him a medallion likeness of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, which he had begun without model or cast. Mr. BATTERSON advised him to throw away his rough tools and worthless marble, and gave him some directions as to the character of implements he needed and their use. BARTHOLOMEW began his work anew, and the result would have done credit to a much more experienced hand. About the same time he executed a bust called "Flora" from a model. But his soul, as it was escaping from the iron pressure of fortune, was grappled by another environment. Small-pox attacked the husk as the grain was ripening and left him a limping gait, an infirm carriage, and in a hitherto sound constitution the seeds of death. Such a transformation, in spite of philosophy, is apt to corrode the least effeminate spirit. Disease brought him friends who furnished him with the small pittance required to realize the darling project of his heart, a visit to the grave of empire and the throne of art. The voyage was one of continuous and indescribable hardship. The vessel was a small, unseaworthy, Italian bark, and continued storms swept the deck of a ship whose cabin was too fœtid to sustain decent life. Dog-fish fried in oil, mouldy and wormy sea biscuit and *olla podrida* of chickens that died a natural death, were the most delicate morsels he could offer his sensitive stomach. In his own mess he once found a goose's head with the feathers on. His sufferings from cold caught in his hip, left infirm by the small-pox, were most intense. At his earnest entreaty the Captain landed him at Hyannis, on the coast of France. From there, after being an hour under police surveillance, with a passport unvised, he makes his way to Marseilles, and thence to Rome. Within three days he is moulding his group of blind HOMER led by his daughter. Here his true life begins. "I even think," said Mr. DEMING, "that he was born in January, 1851, and not at Colchester, in 1822, as the family Bible had it." The speaker described rapidly and eloquently the influence on his mind of the ruins of Rome and the works of art he found there; his journeyings to Athens and to Egypt, where the Ages looked down upon him from the pyramids; to hundred-gated Thebes, with its palaces and basilica decorated with grotesque figures; to Palestine, where the scenes of sacred story, though desecrated by the infidel, still held devout inspiration for his sensitive spirit. "As I left the plains of Jericho," he says in one of his letters, "and ascended into the mountains, I looked back upon the Dead Sea and Usdum, and was told that from the same summit Abraham looked towards Sodom, and saw the smoke arise as the smoke of a furnace. The story of Lot's wife and the pillar of salt then came to my mind, and I said to myself what a splendid figure for a statue! I am now doing it as large as the Venus of Milo. I have chosen the moment when she turns back to look upon the burning city. She carries a heavy burden upon her head, which is appropriate to the time, and gives great dignity to the action. The expression at beholding the awful scene is amazement and horror—fixed and marble-like. The more I work at it and think of it, the more grand and sublime it becomes. It completely absorbs my attention and unfits me for anything else.

* * * * I know of no subject like it. It is new; it has never been treated by any sculptor of any nation. I shall make it in Massachusetts marble, which has a coarse and glittering granulation, and shall finish the surface in a manner to bring out strongly the quality, so that the figure, when completed, will closely resemble the crystal pillar into which the backsliding woman was transformed."

BARTHOLOMEW's portfolio was filled with sketches of scenery and figures in half-a-dozen different lands. Engravings and drawings of all the most celebrated bas-reliefs in the world. Among the great sources of inspiration were the Theseus and Ilyssus of Phidias, the Venus of Milo in the Louvre, and the Last Judgment of MICHAEL ANGELO. In penetrating the inner recesses of feeling we find no sun-light, not so much as the cheerful flicker of a candle—nothing could bring oblivion to his morbid memories, or make the future brilliant. Since HAYDON's autobiography of misery, Genius has not drawn a sadder picture of itself. By way of illustrating this sad feature in his character, Mr. D. read numerous extracts from his letters, all breathing the same melancholy misanthropic spirit. His failure in obtaining any employ-[illegible]

This feature in his character is [illegible] works. [illegible] pieces, [illegible] designs [illegible] the present, such ghastly [illegible] the Last Judgment weighed upon him. If he [illegible] them, the memory of his earlier [illegible] and if he looked to the future, his vision [illegible] forebodings of an early death. But [illegible] not penetrated the fountain of sympathy, [illegible] love. "You cannot say too much of B.'s [illegible]" is the unqualified indorsement of his most [illegible] friends. This trait was seen not only in [illegible] tender solicitude for his mother and sisters, [illegible] shone out brightly in all his intercourse with [illegible] brother artists. By way of illustrating that his criticism of his own works was even more severe than that of others, Mr. D. read a passage from one of his letters: "I went into a sort of store-room," he writes, "with a hammer in my hand to drive some nails, when my eye fell upon the [illegible] models of a lot of small statues, bas-reliefs, busts, &c., of my own composition, which I once thought were creditable work; but when arraigned at the bar of my cultivated taste they seem to me such [illegible] frightful rubbish that I struck off the head nearest me, which fortunately impinged against the rest, [illegible] a crash ensued that ended in the fracture of [illegible] heads and an incredible number of broken legs and arms. I wished in my disgust to annihilate the deformed race, but could not, as some of the [illegible] are already in marble."

BARTHOLOMEW was distinguished for originality of conception of the strongest and most [illegible] of a theme. He had, besides, an [illegible] and astonishing rapidity and perseverance in execution. Enthusiastic devotion to art for its own sake—a conscientious sensibility to its [illegible] mission—contempt for its mere [illegible] ambition that pursued noble ends by noble [illegible]—indomitable resolution, generosity and [illegible] will never be forgotten while his name is remembered. The speaker said he could almost predict what he might have accomplished could he have lived and shaken from his generous and noble impulses the incubus that almost paralyzed even his indomitable resolution. Death interrupted an audacious attempt of his to project in marble that [illegible] encounter just glanced at by the inspired penman in the passage, "yet Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, and disputing about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, the Lord rebuke thee." It was only sketched in clay like Lot's wife, but we gather from his correspondence that it had been fully grasped and developed by his unrelenting and masterly [illegible]tion, and then shaped and pared and draped, even to the wrinkle of a robe. One day, while seated in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, beneath the shadow of the pyramid and the grave which closed [illegible] over the blossoming promise and sorrowful life of poor stricken KEATS, BARTHOLOMEW, visited by one of those premonitions of early death which so [illegible] attended him, said to an artist friend: "One of these grassy mounds will soon be raised over me." [illegible] then, descanting in an excited but sombre strain on the picturesque loveliness of the landscape which embosoms the Holy acre where the Protestants of Naples are entombed, he exclaimed [illegible] all places in the green earth I should prefer to be buried there." At Naples, on the 2d of May, [illegible], EDWARD S. BARTHOLOMEW died. The only prayer of his troubled life which seems to have been fully answered was the one which implored this resting-place. There, in that scene of exquisite beauty, painted by nature in her tenderest mood, upon the very spot selected by the prescient soul, his weary companion lies; the winds cannot visit it roughly, and even the light falls gently there from the [illegible]tened skies.

The entire lecture abounded with passages of great beauty and eloquence to which no report can do justice. On its conclusion, Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., announced, on behalf of the Art Association, that the audience would have an opportunity of inspecting photographs and drawings of many of BARTHOLOMEW's works, Mr. DEMING having kindly placed them at the disposal of the Committee.

NEW-LONDON REGATTA.

A number of the students enjoyed their "Fourth" in a decidedly novel and original manner. About the middle of last week a flaming notice was posted in some mysterious manner upon one of the elms in the college yard, stating the interesting fact that the New-Londoners had instituted a regatta for the 5th of July, which was to be "open to all the world." As Yale College was generally supposed to be within those extended limits, and as the notice appeared to be so deliberate a casting of the gauntlet, no course seemed to be left but acceptance of the challenge. Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock some 30 or 40 of the students set sail for New-London in a schooner chartered for the purpose of conveying their boats and themselves to the scene of conflict. The voyage was successfully accomplished before daylight Sunday morning. Monday the race came off according to appointment. Sculls, whaleboats, skiffs, yawls—in short, row boats of every imaginable kind and class to the number of 20 or 30, were entered for the race, and were started from the judges' boat in squads at intervals of one minute. No handicap or allowance of any kind was made for numbers of oars or character of the boats. All four of the boats which went from New-Haven carried off prizes. The Olympia, an eight oared boat, built at St. John, [illegible] one of the fastest boats in the Yale navy, carried off the first prize with ease, accomplishing the distance between four and five miles in 28 minutes, [illegible] seconds. The prize was a silver goblet valued at $25. The *Omicron*, a four oared "shell," also manned by a crew from Yale, took the second prize, a silver cup, valued at $20. The third prize, a silver cup, valued at $15, was taken by the *Naiad*, another New-Haven boat, manned by the students in one of the preparatory schools in the City. The sixth prize, a beautiful silk boat flag, was carried off by the [illegible], a four oared boat, belonging to the students in the Hopkins Grammar School. Apparently, the only reason the nine prizes, from the silver goblet to a pair of opera glasses, were not taken by Yale boats was, that only four went from here. The New Londoners, however, seemed perfectly satisfied with the result, and certainly the Yale boys had no reason to complain. The latter spent the afternoon in excursions to Forts Griswold and Trumbull, returning to New-Haven Tuesday. All seemed highly gratified with the trip in general, and with the hospitality of the New-Londoners in particular.

Letters are beginning to pour in from all quarters, both from anxious parents, solicitous candidates for admission to College, and those anxious as to the fare to be provided for them at the approaching Literary Festival of Yale as to the exercises of commencement week. I subjoin the calendar:

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Sunday, July 25, the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered before the members of the graduating class.

Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th, the tutors and professors hold select levees in Alumni Hall, for the benefit of "those young gentlemen about to enter college," those being the days, not to put too fine a point upon it, devoted to the examination of candidates for admission to college.

Tuesday evening the *Oratio ad Clerum* will be delivered by the Rev. [illegible] C. [illegible], of Canterbury. Subject—"The duty and importance of [illegible] calling forth the unemployed talents in our Churches; and the best way in which this may be done."

Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock is the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The Society of the Alumni meet in their Hall at 10 o'clock. On their adjournment President F. A. P. BARNARD, of the University of Mississippi, delivers an address before them in one of the city Churches. In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the Literary Societies hold their anniversaries, and in the evening Mr. BUTLER, of New-York, author of that popular satire, "Nothing to Wear," delivers a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Thursday is given up to the Commencement Exercises proper. The public may congratulate themselves on the prospective brevity of these performances the present year. Probably there will be but about twenty speeches, whereas the usual number is between thirty and forty. W——G.

A Juicy Letter from the Man who Furnished Funds for the Rutland Convention.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Daily Times.

RUTLAND, Friday, July 2, 1858.

Mr. D. W. C. CLARKE: We notice in your paper of July 1 a tremendous overflowing of wrath and pious indignation at the movement of large numbers of the free men and free women of Vermont and other New-England States, who convened at Rutland on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, at this place to discuss the various topics and measures that are now affecting our common country and the race. It is evident from the spirit of your paper, that if you had the power, men, women, and children, would be stoned to death for picking up sticks on Sunday, and that the daughters of [illegible] would again be weeping for parents slain by [illegible] religious zeal, and perhaps [illegible] their persecutors, the priests and captains, [illegible] Beershebas might have husbands [illegible] zealots and licentious dictators, and be compelled to yield to the foul embraces of the blood-stained wretch who all the while claims to be a man after God's own heart.

Friend CLARKE, away with your [illegible], your bigotry and intolerance, and remember that you are living under the freest government in the world, and all your ravings are but the follies of a man [illegible] who under the spirit manifested would crucify all the Christs and stone all the Stephens in the world. We ought to remember and thank God that we are living under a free government, and [illegible] *founded by Deists and infidels,* [illegible] *Freedom,* and owing to that we are now permitted to [illegible] and think our thoughts in the world. We pity you, dear Sir, hope you will keep cool and quiet, and you will [illegible] and soul. J. [illegible]

Obituary.

The death of Earl GLENGALL at Cowes, is announced. His Lordship was [illegible] years of age, and succeeded to the family honors in 18[illegible]. He was an Irish representative Peer since [illegible]. Lord GLENGALL is chiefly known as the author of a popular farce, "The Irish Tutor," and some other dramatic works.

Canadian papers announce the death of the Hon. WM. MORRIS, at the age of 72. He was formerly Receiver-General of the Province, and, later, President of the Executive Council.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston is making arrangements for the accomplishment of a most important project—the purchase of [illegible] for the purposes of the Association. [illegible] their means of usefulness will be much [illegible]

SENATORS WILSON AND GWIN.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

Natick, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

To the Editors of the Boston Bee:

Dear Sir: You have published in your journal the letter of a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* of June 21, giving what purports to be a statement of the origin and adjustment of the difficulties between Mr. Gwin and myself. In your comments on this letter, you assume that the statements of the writer were suggested to Senator Gwin, or some of his friends—that the letter gives his version of the affair. The letter certainly shows, on the face of it, that the writer wished the public to understand that he gave an authoritative exposition of the origin and settlement of the affair, but I am sure that neither Mr. Gwin, or any other man of truth or honor, would have prompted the writer to make the statements he has made; for these statements are false, wholly, absolutely false—false in thought, word, letter and spirit. But whether these falsehoods were fabricated by this writer, or whether he was but the willing tool of some creature who fabricated them and [illegible] them upon him, I know not; but in either case he has penned a series of malignant falsehoods. Mr. Gwin, Mr. Seward, Mr. Davis, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Wade and every other gentleman who had any knowledge whatever of the affair, knows that the statements of this letter-writer are purely fictitious.

The writer, in attempting to state the origin of the affair, says "the California Appropriation bills had [illegible] been supported by Mr. Wilson." False—and the records of the Senate show it to be false. This writer then states that "Mr. Gwin asked if the Senator from Massachusetts had not supported all the appropriations for California?" False again. No such question was asked by Mr. Gwin. This writer then goes on to say that "Mr. Wilson answered that he had, until new light was given him by Senator Buchanan," and Mr. Gwin rejoined "that such a course was demagogism." False once more. No such answer was given by me—no such rejoinder was made by Mr. Gwin. The difficulty between us had no such origin. This slanderer fails to state the ideas, the thoughts, the words or the spirit of the affair, as the records now in possession of the reporters of the Senate will show. It is not necessary for me to state here the origin of the difficulty, or what the precise words were which we did use.

After stating that "Mr. Gwin dispatched a challenge which Mr. Wilson declined accepting," this writer goes on to say:

"[illegible] when Senator Seward, as the friend of Mr. Wilson, undertook to bring about a settlement by an ample apology from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Seward called upon Mr. Gwin and begged that he would suspend any action until he (Mr. Seward) should make an effort to settle the difficulty amicably. Mr. Gwin consented to grant two hours for the purpose of receiving an apology from Mr. Wilson. Mr. Seward [illegible] and, the terms being satisfactory to Mr. Gwin and his friends, Mr. Seward hurried on to procure Mr. Wilson's signature. The latter asked [illegible] some other friends, and the enemies of Mr. Gwin succeeded in inducing Mr. Wilson to refuse his signature. Mr. Seward regretted the result, but determined not to leave any effort untried to arrest a street fight. He sought General Davis, Senator from Mississippi, and late Secretary of War, and begged him to see Mr. Gwin, and get him to modify, if possible, his demand for an apology. General Davis undertook the task, but he first sought an interview with Mr. Wilson, to learn his views. General Davis suggested the propriety of Mr. Wilson fixing some hours between which he would be upon the bank of the canal, and ready to defend himself. This could be done without any formal challenge. Mr. Wilson asked what would be the probable result of such a meeting. 'The death of one or both of the parties,' responded General Davis. Mr. Wilson at once declined that mode of settlement, and asked what Mr. Gwin proposed doing. 'I doubt not,' said General Davis, 'he will attack you on sight, and in a rencontre of the kind he will have every advantage of you, accustomed as he has always been, to the hazards of a frontier life.' Mr. Wilson then expressed himself ready to make any apology which might be agreed on by Mr. Davis, Mr. Seward and Mr. Crittenden, and immediately addressed a note to Mr. Gwin to that effect."

Every line of this quotation bristles with falsehoods—malignant, slanderous falsehoods. There is not a truthful sentence in this quotation. A simple statement of facts—facts known to Mr. Seward, Mr. Wade and other gentlemen—will show that this writer has [illegible] a series of the grossest falsehoods—deliberate lies.

The difficulty between Mr. Gwin and myself occurred about 12 o'clock, Thursday evening, June 10th. His challenge was received by me a few moments past 10 o'clock, Friday morning. At 1 o'clock I sent him my answer, declining to accede to his request. About 3 o'clock Mr. Seward came to my seat and said that he had on his own responsibility, consulted Mr. Gwin with a view to mutual explanations of the difficulties between us; that he should not tell me what Mr. Gwin had said, nor should he repeat my words to him; but he could assure me that Mr. Gwin desired the amicable adjustment of the affair, and he wished to know if I would permit him to consult with that gentleman with a view to mutual explanations. I told Mr. Seward, in reply to his suggestions, that I had no ill-will towards Mr. Gwin, although he had offered me an unprovoked insult, which I had repelled in a manner to put the grievance upon him; that he had his remedy, although I had refused to accept his challenge; but I was willing to adjust the affair, if it could be honorably brought about; but I would not consent to be placed in a false position to help Mr. Gwin out of the position I had placed him in.

Mr. Seward saw Mr. Gwin, and then brought me a letter he had drafted, opening a correspondence with that gentleman with a view to an adjustment. I at once declined to sign it, or any other paper which should make concessions in advance. Mr. Seward then saw Mr. Gwin, and brought me a paper of mutual explanations, which I declined to assent to. Several papers were then drawn up by Mr. Seward, and by other Senators, who were anxious to have the matter settled, but I would not assent to any of them. When the Senate adjourned, late that evening, nothing had been accomplished.

On Saturday morning, when the Senate met, the subject was again taken up, and several papers were drawn up, but I would not consent to sign any paper which made any preliminary concessions, or explanations or apologies. Several Senators, Mr. Gwin's friends and my friends, pressed upon me the settlement of the difficulty. They deemed the affair an unfortunate one. They said that Mr. Gwin felt himself aggrieved, that he had sought a mode of settlement which I had declined, and that he would make no proposition, but that I could do so. Mr. Toombs, Mr. Wade, Gen. Houston and Mr. Benjamin, whom I consulted, each and all told me I could make to Mr. Gwin the simple proposition to refer the subject to a conference committee. These gentlemen assured me that I could make this proposition to him with the greatest propriety. I avowed my readiness during the whole day to send to him that proposition, but I would not make any explanations in advance, and in this I was sustained by my friends.

Late in the day Mr. Seward sent for me to meet him and Mr. Davis in the Secretary's room. I did so, and I stated to them that, while I did not acknowledge the code of the duelist, and would not resort to the code of the bully, I would permit no man to insult me; that while I would repel any assault as promptly as I would if I accepted the code of the duelist, I would not shield myself from the full responsibilities of my words and acts by rejecting the code.

I expressed my willingness to refer the whole matter between Mr. Gwin and myself to a Reference Committee—to Mr. Davis, Mr. Seward, Mr. Wade, or Mr. Crittenden, or Mr. Toombs, and to abide their decision. As Mr. Gwin could make no proposition, I expressed my willingness to send a proposition to him to the effect that he had sent a challenge to me for words spoken in debate; that I had declined to accede to that mode for the settlement of personal difficulties, although I held to the doctrine of self-defence; that I was responsible for my words, and would refer the matter to a conference committee. Mr. Crittenden was summoned in, and I related my proposition, and retired. In a few moments Mr. Seward brought me a paper, prepared by Messrs. Davis, Seward and Crittenden, proposing to Mr. Gwin to refer the whole matter to them. I signed this paper making this proposition, and in doing so I had the entire approval of Senators who were consulted. It was a simple proposition to refer our difficulty to a committee of reference, and to abide the result. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Seward and Mr. Davis agreed upon a plan of adjustment, and this document was signed by Mr. Gwin and myself between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday evening, after a negotiation of thirty hours, which began before 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

It will be seen, by this statement, which every one who knew aught of the matter knows to be true, that if Mr. Gwin "consented to give," as the writer states, "two hours to receive an apology," he very graciously consented to extend the time from 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon to 9 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—thirty hours—and to refer the matter without any "apology" at all. No time was fixed upon; no word or message of any kind was received by me from Mr. Gwin during the negotiation running through these thirty hours. No proposition was made to me by Mr. Davis "to fix some hour to meet Mr. Gwin on the banks of the canal;" nor did any such conversation as this article describes take place between Mr. Davis and myself. No word, no hint of that kind was made by Mr. Davis, or by any one, to me. If Mr. Gwin's intentions were known to any one, they were never communicated to me. This writer's statements are sheer, naked falsehoods.

When I declined Mr. Gwin's challenge, I did suppose he would assault me at night, and I was not unprepared to meet it. I did not deem physical courage so rare a thing, or so exalted a quality, as to lead me to impute any want of it to him, but I did not suppose he was foolhardy enough to attempt upon me what this letter-writer designates "another caning affair." Since I helped to wash the blood from the head of my colleague in May, 1856, I have had an idea that it would not be quite safe for any one to try upon me "a caning affair." I shall continue, I think, to indulge that idea some time longer.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

Murder in Somerville, (Mass.)—The Boston Post says: A murder occurred in the town of Somerville on Monday afternoon under the following circumstances: William McNabb visited the house of John McKeever, corner of Milk and Poplar streets, Somerville, to obtain a drink, and while there had some conversation with a Mrs. Heffran in regard to a scythe snath belonging to her husband. After the woman had gone, Michael G. Doran, who had been sitting in a back room, came out and asked McNabb his reason for insulting the woman. McNabb denied having so treated her, when Doran replied—"I am the man for you." Hard words ensued, when Doran struck McNabb upon the back of his neck with his open hand. McNabb, during the conversation, had been cutting up some tobacco with a pocket-knife to put in a pipe, and immediately advanced towards Doran, who retreated towards the door and stabbed him in the left side. The knife penetrated the heart, and Doran, after exclaiming that he was killed, died almost instantly. McNabb pulled the knife from the body, threw it away, and then returned to his mowing in the field as if nothing had happened. Chief of Police Willey found the murderer at work in the field and at once lodged him in jail. The blood-stained knife was found near the house and delivered to Jailer Adams.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Clifton Springs, New-York.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Standard.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 5, 1858.

Senator Douglas, with his family, arrived here on Saturday evening, the 3d, for the purpose of spending the Sabbath with his mother, who resides about two miles distant. When it was known that he had come, a Committee of gentlemen waited upon him and invited him to address the people in the grove during the festivities. This he finally consented to do, and this morning bulletins were posted about the village announcing that the "Little Giant" would speak at 2 P. M.

Soon after dinner the Committee of Invitation left in a carriage to escort Mr. Douglas to the hotel. They returned with the distinguished guest about half-past one. Mrs. Douglas also came, as they had arranged to leave for the West at 4 P. M. Their appearance in the carriage, was greeted with three rousing cheers from the people. They immediately proceeded to the large parlor of the hotel, where many persons were introduced to both the Senator and his wife. The reception last a full hour, and was quite a gay affair.

At the hour appointed for the speech—half past two—the Senator was conducted to a stand which had been erected for the purpose near the centre of the Grove. Here on his appearance before the crowd he was again saluted with cheers. After music by the band, Mr. Warren, of Lyons, Chairman of the Committee, announced the Senator, stating that although at first declining to speak, Mr. D. had at the strong solicitation of his old friends and neighbors, finally consented to address the people. The Senator then came forward and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You have assembled for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. I came here, as is my custom annually, to pay a visit to my venerated mother, and entertaining no idea of being invited to speak to you. When asked to do so I declined, as I had declined like invitations to address the people at Rome and Buffalo. I finally yielded to the Committee's solicitations, in consideration of the fact that I was formerly a resident among you. I have been compelled to make many speeches of late—more than I desired to make, and more, perhaps, than were demanded of me. I am now on my way to Illinois, to render an account of my public course to my constituents. What shall I talk to you about? You do not wish to hear a worn out Fourth of July oration, nor is it an appropriate time to discuss the subject of partisan politics. The recurrence of this anniversary excites in the bosoms of every American citizen emotions of gratitude and patriotism. What gave the occasion significance was the fact that our independence as a nation involved the triumph of a great principle. Our fathers fought for the right of the people to establish their own institutions—to shape and administer their own government without any interference from others. This doctrine was not new at the period of the Revolution. It had been illustrated long before in the history of those who had fled from the persecutions of the Old World dynasties to seek for the freedom of conscience and creed on the shores of America. Our Constitution was framed in the same spirit that animated those people, and it could be sustained only by a strict adherence to this principle. How was this to be done? In 1776 there were thirteen colonies. By the aid of the sword and the exercise of true patriotism, these colonies, became sovereign and independent States, ultimately joined in a confederated Republic. From thirteen States we have increased to thirty-one, and shall have two more as soon as Kansas gets a Constitution to her liking, and Oregon comes in in accordance with the principles of the Constitution. Our Government is a confederated Republic, and not a consolidated despotism. Our fathers knew that with a territory so diversified by climate and production as ours, each State might desire institutions differing from the other, and this consideration influenced them in framing the Constitution, to permit the States to enjoy the largest possible liberty in the management of their own affairs. Herein consists the beauty and stability of the Constitution. This principle must be kept in view at all times in the administration of the Government. Let every man mind his own business, and let that of his neighbors alone. You may have the Maine law in New-York if you choose; we in Illinois will not molest you. If we do not choose to have it in Illinois, you must not try to force it upon us. New-York allows negroes to vote who are worth $250; in Maine, they are equal in this respect with the whites; in Illinois they are not permitted to approach the ballot box; we do not interfere with one another on this subject. Each does as it pleases without having its right questioned by the other. This right of State equality must be maintained. It is the great fundamental principle of the Constitution. Recognizing it to its full extent in practice, there may be no end to the expansion and extension of our institutions here; we may go on until the American Continent becomes one great ocean-bound Republic."

The Senator here alluded briefly to the Search and Seizure Question. He thought Great Britain would not persist in the outrages charged upon her. The true policy of the two countries was peace; we want peace with all the world, and if we cannot get it on peaceable terms, we should have to fight for it. He did not think there was any danger of a rupture with Great Britain; if, however, hostilities should result, we could foreclose a mortgage we hold upon Canada, and bring it into the Union.

Returning from this digression, Mr. Douglas remarked that the education of no American youth was complete without a clear conception of the principles of the constitution, and without being enabled to define clearly the limits of Federal and State authority. You should teach your children, said he, that the right is inherent in the people to make, ratify and adopt their fundamental laws—to preserve the purity of the ballot box, to insist upon the right of the majority to rule. This principle paramount in practice, there is no peaceful remedy for every evil—there will be no necessity for a resort to violence for the purpose of remedying real or fancied wrongs. The ballot-box is the peaceful tribunal for the settlement of every political wrong in this country, and to its decisions we must at all times bow in submission.

The Senator closed by thanking the people for the attention with which they had listened to his remarks.

Judge Douglas spoke 35 minutes by the watch, and was listened to with undivided attention. Soon after the conclusion of his remarks the Senator and his family departed by the train for the West. About 2,000 persons listened to him; but had it been generally known that he was to speak, his audience would doubtless have been thrice as great.

The Sale of Sonora.

From the Providence Journal.

We have seen a letter from Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, to a gentleman in this city, wherein mention is made of the contract, or "grant," as it has been called in New-York, of large portions of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango, to a company in New-York, about which much has been said recently.

By this letter, it appears that the General Government of Mexico made a contract with Messrs. Jecker, Torre & Co., for the survey of what is known in that country as the Terrenos Valdios, which in the United States would be known as unsurveyed and unclaimed government lands. The party to survey these lands, calling itself the American Scientific Commission, reached Guaymas shortly before the date of the letter before us, (about two months since,) under the command of Captain Stone, and remained there at the time the letter was written. The arrival of this so-called Commission was the first intimation which the people of Sonora had of the contract entered into by the Central Government, and which met with no favor from them. A further understanding of its precise nature had so much increased the opposition to it, that the State Government had refused to ratify the contract, or accede to the terms contained in it. The cause of this is stated to be "from the absence in the contract of a clear explanation of the point whether the right of possession of lands will be respected. The Commission was still in Guaymas, and would await returns from the city of Mexico. The people of Sonora were determined that unless all their rights to property were respected, the stipulations stated in the contract should not be complied with.

The Legislature of Chihuahua had also taken action with reference to the contract referred to, for the lands in this State were also included in it; and a decree has been issued protesting against it.

"It would appear that the Company referred to, imagined that in the Northern States of Mexico, but particularly in Sonora and Chihuahua, there remained vast tracts of unclaimed and unoccupied Government lands. They proposed to survey these lands, and in their contract probably included all the land in the State. Of this we are not certain, although it is evident that they claimed the right to survey all the unoccupied lands, a large proportion of which are mining districts of the greatest value. Now, although it may not be known in the United States, it is perfectly understood in the States referred to, that there are no Government lands there; and that every portion of the territory is possessed or owned by some one, except the deserts which are not worth surveying. Every spot of arable and grazing land in the districts referred to has been granted to individuals, and in most instances when not occupied, the owners have been dispossessed by the Indians, while others have been temporarily abandoned in consequence of their inroads.

"If the American Scientific Commissioners could survey all the arable land and mining districts owned and claimed by the people of the States in question, and receive therefor such proportion as their contract gives them, they would greatly enrich themselves by it; but if they are to be confined to the deserts which are good for nothing, their bargain will be a bad one."

The Milwaukee Fugitive Slave Case.

From the Milwaukee Free Democrat, June 29.

Judge McArthur announced his decision, this morning, in the case of Sherman M. Booth against Jonathan E. Arnold and Stephen V. R. Ableman. These suits were brought by S. M. Booth, as our readers are aware, to recover possession of his press and other property, seized on executions issued from the United States District Court, on the judgment recovered by Garland against him, for alleged violations of the Fugitive Slave Law. Judge McArthur said that the constitutionality of that law had been passed on by our Supreme Court. They had discharged Mr. Booth from imprisonment after he had been indicted, convicted and sentenced under that act. And the same principle which they then decided, would apply to these suits, and require his property to be released when held under execution issued under the same law. It had been intimated that the act might be operative in some of its provisions, though invalid as to others. But the Court had decided it to be unconstitutional, because it did not provide a trial by jury for the person seized; and as the recapture of the person seized constituted the whole object of the law, if unconstitutional in that, he could not conceive how it could be operative in any particular. He said he dissented from many positions of the Court, but he should follow its decision from a regard to proper judicial subordination. He accordingly directed judgment in both suits for the plaintiff.

Filibusterism—General Walker on a Speech-Making Tour.

A correspondent of the Mobile Mercury, writing from Columbus, Miss., says:

"This city was thrown into great commotion on Tuesday last, by the arrival in our midst of the renowned 'grey-eyed man of destiny.' As soon as it was known that he had reached his hotel, the leading citizens of the place called to pay their respects, and a committee was formed early on the same day to make arrangements for a public address, and give the persecuted General an opportunity to defend himself before the sovereignty of the people.

Every courtesy and kindness in the meantime was extended to Gen. Walker, and the heartfelt congratulations of our population plainly foreshadowed the spirit in which his narrative on Central American affairs, and his withering exposure of the Executive and Judicial despotism would be received by the gallant men and beautiful women of Mississippi. Democrats were heard to exclaim that whatever partiality they might have entertained on former occasions for National Democracy, it was no part of their allegiance to the Administration of Buchanan to countenance injustice towards Gen. Walker, or insult and injury to Southern ideas and interests.

When the day arrived for Walker to make his defence, an assemblage, the largest known in this community since 1856, composed of the intelligence, wealth, respectability and beauty of our city and surrounding country, were already in their places, awaiting the arrival of the hero of twenty battles fought in behalf of the South and the extension of Slavery. From early morn to the hour appointed for speaking, carriages were entering the town from remote parts of the country, filled with the good and true, all eager to obtain places convenient to hear the narrative of one on whose person have fallen most of the blows aimed at the South and her institutions for some years past.

The speaker, on entering the hall, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and being presented to the vast assemblage, began an address, lucid, exceedingly able and logical, and, to use an expression of one of our most prominent men, never equaled in this city. It was distinguished from a mere speech by him—more properly the talk of a statesman. All expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the effort of this extraordinary man and soldier, while cheers and approbation came from every quarter of the audience. It was a great and positive success; and while Walker meets with such approbation and smiles from such auditors, he may well disregard the misrepresentations and innuendoes of his enemies.

One part of the General's address told with deadly effect on his enemies. He stated and assured his audience that positive evidence was at hand, within his control and reach, *that Mr. Buchanan*, while, for political purposes of his own, charging him with high political crimes, with piracy and outlawry, *was himself the culprit*, and though his Secretary of War sent an ambassador to him saying that if he would forego the Nicaraguan enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service, do some act, such as tearing down the *flag of Spain*, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, *he* (Walker) *would receive the countenance and support of the Administration.*

General Walker said this proposition *was rejected with contempt*, and he assured his hearers that if he had been actuated by the baser motives of public men, the Administration, in its anxiety to crush Slavery in Central America, had disgraced itself, the country and mankind, by endeavoring to make him an instrument in fomenting a war between two powers now at peace. With the fervor and fire of the truest and most elevated patriotism, he declared that, as all his misfortunes had commenced in Nicaragua from the establishment of Slavery in that region, he would continue faithful to his native South, and he called on the brave and the true in the land to give him their sympathy and support.

You can imagine how such a disclosure, and the accompanying appeal were received. Scorn for the Pauldings and their secret instructionists, was lost in admiration for the gallant bearing of Gen. Walker throughout this humiliating business—enemies became friends, and here, at least, the cause of Nicaragua is now in the ascendant.

Gen. Walker was accompanied and supported by his friend, F. B. Shepard, of your city.

The following resolutions, offered by the Hon. W. S. Barry, a prominent Democrat and former Member of Congress, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the acquisition of Nicaragua is of vital importance to the Southern States, and all proper measures likely to secure the ascendency of Southern interests in that region, ought to be zealously forwarded by the people of the South.

Resolved, That since the failure of the Administration policy, by the rejection of the Yrissari treaty, and the efforts of the French Government to secure the control of Central American affairs, countenanced, as they appear to be, by England, the only policy now practicable to Americanize that region, we believe to be that proposed by Gen. Walker.

Resolved, That the past efforts of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, defeated, as they have been, only by the illegal interference of Federal officers, entitle him to the confidence and support of the Southern people."

It is stated in Alabama papers that the friends of Judge Campbell are making arrangements for a public demonstration in his honor, to offset Gen. Walker's charges against him of unfairness during the recent Filibuster trials at New-Orleans.

Naval Intelligence.

The Minnesota in China.—A letter from an officer on board the United States frigate *Minnesota*, off Woosung, China, dated April 10, 1858, to the Philadelphia Evening *Journal*, states that nothing had yet been accomplished towards the treaty. The American Minister, Mr. Reed, left on the 10th of April, on board the *Mississippi*, for Pei-ho River, where, with the English and French, he expected to effect something with the Powers at Pekin. The reports that the engines of the *Minnesota* were failures are pronounced wholly untrue. On the contrary, they had come fully up to their highest expectations, and are said to be equal in the beauty and efficiency of their working to any engines in the Navy. During a typhoon which they met in the China Seas they were the salvation of the ship. They were used from Anga Point (Island of Java) to Hong Kong, 13 days, and from Manila to Woosung, 11 days, without letting down steam. It further says: "Her best speed, under sail alone, has been 10 knots; under steam and sail, 12 and 13 knots; and under steam alone, 10 knots, which is very fast. The *San Jacinto* left here a few days since for Hong Kong, where she will take in provisions, &c., and make the best of her way for New-York. It is rumored that we are to make Manila our winter quarters this year. I believe we will be in the United States by July or August of 1859. It is not yet settled which route we will take on the homeward passage, but it is generally supposed that we will make the cruise around the world. We will follow Mr. Reed to the Pei-ho. Shortly afterwards we are to go to Japan, where we will cruise for some time and afterwards return to Hong Kong, then home.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard.—All the officers, with one or two exceptions, have reported for duty on board the frigate *Savannah*, but she will not be ready to sail under two weeks. John L. Worden, ordered to her as First-Lieutenant, has reported for duty, but having a fair claim to another post which has long been promised him, as well as very pressing necessities of a domestic nature which are against his leaving home on this service, he has applied to the Department for a release. Lieut. W., who has been twenty-four years in the Navy, and is esteemed one of its most efficient and honorable servants, never before applied for release from any post of duty; and efforts have been made by Mr. Worden's friends to induce the Secretary of the Navy to reconsider the appointment.

The frigate *Sabine* will soon be ready to report for service. Work on the new store has recommenced. The *St. Louis* will soon be ready for launching from the ship-house.

The Sebastopol Submarine Expedition.

From the Boston Transcript.

Letters have been received in this city, dated Sebastopol, May 24, by which we learn that the work of raising the sunken Russian fleet progresses rapidly and with remarkable success. We make the following extract from the letters: "We have raised *whole* the 16-gun vessel-of-war *Smelya*, and brought her down to the Admiralty, slung between the caissons, last night. She had over 300 tons of mud in her hold and on her decks, besides all her rigging, iron tanks, pig iron ballast, &c., &c. She laid up the South Bay, and as the rains wash the steep banks that comprise the sides of the bay, the soil being quite alluvial, it constantly keeps the water in a roiled state, depositing the sediments on the decks and in the hatches; this, however, is not the case in the main harbor, and we only tried this vessel to test the machinery before going to work at raising the heavier vessels. The caissons operated as well as we expected, and at no time did we use over one *one-fifth* of their power. This, of course, demonstrates the entire feasibility of raising any and every ship in the harbor of Sebastopol. We shall, undoubtedly, raise the whole fleet this Summer. Next week we shall raise a steamer whole, and shall follow with raising all that are worth the labor whole, and blast with submarine charges the balance."

Miscellaneous.

Another Philadelphia city official is in trouble. Charges have been brought to trial against Supervisor McEntel, for the following offences: Using the horses and carts of the public for his own private work; expending money in grading streets not 20 feet in width; spending more money for grading than was authorized by Councils, and having a pay-roll for over $4,000 for a period of 25 days; and of being guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

The cricket match between eleven Englishmen and eighteen American players, at Camden, N. J., was concluded at 5½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the success of the English players, they having scored on the first innings 77 and on the second 78, making a total of 155. The Americans scored on the first innings 68 and on the second 74, being a total of 142. The ceremony of presenting the ball to the victors was then gone through with, Mr. W. R. Wister presenting it on behalf of the Americans; Mr. Henry Sharp, President of the New-York Club, receiving it on behalf of his associates.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* says that a young couple, of Newaygo, who were to have been married on Monday of last week, walked out on Saturday and seated themselves upon a log in the shade of the wood, a short distance out of the village of Newaygo; and while thus seated, the young lady was shot through her abdomen by a rifle ball, and expired in three hours thereafter. The perpetrator of this melancholy deed claims that he was out hunting, and that when he saw her through the bushes he thought her a deer.

The trial of J. D. Hertzler, late United States Mail Agent, for stealing from the mail in March last, was concluded at Springfield, Ill., by a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The strange disease which has appeared among the cattle and deer in Florida has assumed an epidemic form, and is causing great havoc.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, July 9, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for all kinds of meat continues very moderate. Fruit and Vegetables, which are quite plenty at low prices, supply the principal wants of consumers. The best porter-house Steaks are a shade cheaper. Lamb, as retailed by the pound, is somewhat dearer. Otherwise no important changes can be noticed.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, corned ₱ ℔	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@1	75
Lamb, ₱ ℔	14	@	18
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	9	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	5½	@	7½
Veal, cutlets, ₱ ℔	14	@	19
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	9	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Pork, larding, ₱ ℔	12	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	6	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12½
Hams, ₱ ℔	12	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Tongues, each	62½	@	75
Lard, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	11	@	11½
Sausages, ₱ ℔	11	@	25
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry has not varied during the week. Supply, moderate; demand, limited. Woodcock, being much plentier, are decidedly cheaper. Snipe are expected to appear in market, again, in a few weeks.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ ℔	15	@	16
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	25
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	63	@1	50
Spring Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	50
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@1	75
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@3	00
Pigeons, Squab, Wild, ₱ doz.	75	@1	25
Woodcock, ₱ doz.	2 00	@3	00
Woodcock, ₱ pair	19	@	37

FISH.

Codfish, Halibut and Bluefish are cheaper, while Kingfish and Sheepshead are dearer. Other kinds are unaltered. The general inquiry is moderate.

Salmon, ₱ ℔	25	@—	King-fish, ₱ ℔	15	@18
Codfish, ₱ ℔	5	@ 6	Sheepshead, ₱ ℔	15	@—
Halibut, ₱ ℔	8	@10	Blue-fish, ₱ ℔	—	@ 6
Eels, ₱ ℔	12	@—	Black-fish, ₱ ℔	8	@10
Flounders, ₱ ℔	6	@—	Sturgeon, ₱ ℔	—	@ 8
Porgies, ₱ ℔	6	@—	Gr'n Turtle, ₱ ℔	15	@—
Sea Bass, ₱ ℔	8	@10	Herring, ₱ bunch	12	@—
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	10	@—	Mussels, ₱ ½ pk.	12	@—
Weak-fish, ₱ ℔	—	@ 8	Frogs, ₱ doz.	12	@62

Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams—₱ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters—₱ ℔	6	@	—
Crabs—₱ doz.	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ₱ doz.	1 00	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ₱ ℔	30	@	35
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Bermuda and Charleston Potatoes have declined. They are not much inquired for. The Potatoes now arriving from Norfolk and Long Island are of a much better quality than the early receipts. Old Potatoes are generally neglected. Cabbages are not as freely offered as they are needed. Cauliflowers have nearly disappeared. Those in market are of a very poor quality. Turnips, Beets, Onions, Tomatoes, (chiefly from Norfolk,) Beans and Cucumbers are cheaper. Green Peas and Spinach have advanced slightly. Squashes have appeared from Long Island. The general demand for Vegetables is fair.

Potatoes, New Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 00	@4	50
Potatoes, New Charleston, ₱ bbl	3 25	@3	50
Potatoes, new, ₱ half-peck	25	@	35
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bbl	3 50	@3	75
Potatoes, New Norfolk, ₱ bushel	1 37	@1	50
Potatoes, New Long Island ₱ bbl	3 75	@4	50
Potatoes, New Long Island, ₱ bushel	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, New, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	62½
Turnips, New, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Carrots, New, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	50
Carrots, New, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Beets, New, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	62
Beets, New, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, new, ₱ half peck	25	@	—
Onions, new, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Cabbage, new, ₱ head	5	@	8
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Green Peas, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@2	00
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	62	@	75
Green Peas, ₱ half peck	12	@	18
Beans, ₱ peck	38	@	—
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Cucumbers, each	2	@	3
Parsley, ₱ bunch	—	@	4
Mint, ₱ bunch	1	@	2
Egg-plants, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₱ doz.	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ₱ doz. bunches	12	@	—
Salad, ₱ doz. heads	18	@	37
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Rhubarb, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@	75
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	7	@	8
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, ₱ bushel	44	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	15	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	1	@	—
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	12
Squashes, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Squashes, each	6	@	10
Watermelons, each	37	@	75
Muskmelons, each	12	@	18

FRUIT.

Strawberries have generally disappeared. Raspberries, Blackberries, and Huckleberries, are plenty, as are also Gooseberries, Currants, and Cherries. Plums are now coming in. Peaches are more freely offered. The changes in other kinds of fruit have been, for the most part, favorable to buyers. The demand for the leading varieties is good.

Peaches, ₱ basket	$3 00	@6	00
Peaches, ₱ quart	12	@	37
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00	@3	00
Gooseberries, ₱ quart	10	@	25
Cherries, ₱ ℔	6	@	25
Plums, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Currants, ₱ ℔	5	@	12
Raspberries, ₱ basket	6	@	18
Blackberries, ₱ quart	20	@	—
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Apples, new, ₱ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, new, ₱ basket	3 00	@4	00
Oranges, ₱ box	5 00	@6	00
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	50
Lemons, ₱ box	4 50	@6	50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@	37
Pine Apples, ₱ dozen	1 87	@2	—
Pine Apples, each	8	@	20
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	2 50	@3	00
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz.	31	@	50
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	@2	00
Bananas, ₱ dozen	12	@	37
Figs, ₱ box	40	@	50
Figs, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Dates, ₱ ℔	—	@	10
Prunes, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Raisins ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Raisins, ₱ box	2 25	@	—
Currants ₱ ℔	12	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The only noticeable change in this line, is an advance in the price of Eggs, which are less plenty. Business is not brisk.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ ℔	18	@	22
Butter, State, by the pail, ₱ ℔	20	@	23
Butter, State, ₱ ℔	20	@	23
Butter, Orange County, ₱ ℔	22	@	25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ ℔	21	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	15	@	20
Cheese, old, ₱ ℔	8	@	11
Cheese, new, ₱ ℔	5	@	10
Cheese, imitation English, ₱ ℔	15	@	—
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	$1	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ₱ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ₱ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ₱ bottle	31	@	75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz.	25	@	25
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	75
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ bottle	6	@	75
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	25	@	50
Catsup, ₱ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ₱ gallon	37	@	—
Pearl Barley, ₱ ℔	8	@	14
Split Peas, ₱ quart	9	@	—
White Beans, ₱ quart	8	@	—
Green Beans, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Rice, ₱ ℔	6	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 126 and 150; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilson, stands Nos. 259 and 260; S. Lindenberger, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; Mrs. Crosby, stand No. 155; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147; G. Marsolf & Co., stands Nos. 97 and 98.

New-York, Friday, July 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	21	43	—
Flour, bbls	13,630	661	372
Wheat, bushels	71,900	—	—
Corn, bushels	17,912	—	4,100
Oats, bushels	5,500	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	636	161	21
Whisky, bbls	524	149	—

ASHES—Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported since our last of 100 bags Java at 15½c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12½c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.@11½c.; 1,000 bags Rio at 10½c.; 700 bags do., skimmings, part at 10½c.; 1,100 bags Cape, and 800 bags St. Domingo on terms not disclosed; and 75 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is more inquired for at a shade firmer prices. Sales, 3,000 bales, including Middling, at 12½c. for Upland, and 12⅞c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—120 tons Logwood were sold at $12 for Jamaica, and $13 50 for St. Domingo, ₱ ton.

FISH—All descriptions are very quiet, and prices are, for the most part, nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is essentially unaltered for State and Western Flour. Desirable brands are not freely offered, and are steady, being in request, mainly for home use. Inferior qualities and lots liable to become sour during the warm weather are sparingly sought after, and are irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	3 95@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 30@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 50@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 00@ 7 00

Canadian continues in request, at former prices; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 50 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,150 bbls., at $4 40@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $2 90@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 85 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair demand, including Layer at $2 70@$2 75, and Bunch at $2 10@$2 15, ₱ box. West India fruit continues in request, including Pineapples at $4@$8 ₱ 100; Cocoanuts, at $18@$20 per 1,000, and Bananas at 50c.@$1 25 ₱ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active. Prime lots, which are most wanted, continue in light supply. Prices of such exhibit no very important change. Unsound and inferior parcels are quite plenty, and as they are very moderately inquired for, prices favor buyers. Sales 28,500 bushels, in lots, including very inferior to good Milwaukee Club, at 80c.@90c.; fair Old Red Southern at $1 08; and New Red Southern at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn attracts less attention, and Mixed is somewhat cheaper. Sales 24,500 bushels, at 60c.@77c. for inferior to Prime Mixed Western; 80c.@81c. for White Southern; and 87½c.@88c. for small lots of very choice Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley remain about the same. Oats are in request at uniform rates, at 47c.@48c. for Western; 46c.@47c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Canadian; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 36c.@42c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,450 bales, at 45c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The week has been one of fair activity considering the occurrence of the national holiday, and prices have been fully sustained. The principal sales have been 5,800 Buenos Ayres, at 25c. less 2½ ₱ cent; 2,600 Chagres, at 21½c., 6 months; 2,300 Bahia, from Hamburg, at 20c., 6 months; 1,200 Maracaibo, at 19c., 6 months; 1,052 Truxillo, at 21c., 6 months; 600 Texas, at 17c., less 3½ ₱ cent. cash; 800 Buenos Ayres Kips, at 35c. 6 months; and 500 City Slaughter, at 9¼c. cash.

LEATHER—There has been less movement in Sole during this week, but prices, under an active boot and shoe market, have retained their firmness. The stock annexed shows a slight accumulation. The movement for the week, as reported by H. D. Hunt & Co., has been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	60,100	6,600
Sales, sides	34,000	4,500
Stock at the close, sides	115,000	22,400

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported since our last of 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@29c.; and a small lot of Porto Rico at 31c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. We quote New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, in lots, at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Of Tar, 2,000 bbls. changed hands at $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl. The sales of common Resin amount to nearly 4,000 bbls., at $1 61@1 70, ₱ 310 ℔s., afloat and delivered.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 1,100 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 25—the latter rate for head matter. Nothing really new in Crude Whale. Linseed has been more sought after, and has advanced to 68c.@70c. cash, ₱ gallon, closing with an upward tendency. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately dealt in to-day, sales having transpired of 700 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 60@$16 65 for Mess, $17 75 for Clear, $15 50@$15 75 for thin Mess, and $13 60@$13 65 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 7½c.@7¾c., for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c., for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in demand, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ ℔; 350 pkgs. short ribbed, loose and clean middles were sold within the range. Lard is in request at rising prices; sales 850 bbls. at 11c.@11½c. for prime; 10c.@10½c. for inferior, ₱ ℔. Beef is in good demand and is stiffly held; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed, at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 220 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50, cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Continue active and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of nearly 2,000 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¼c.@7½c.; Porto Rico, 6⅞c.@8½c.; and Melado, 4c.@4½c.; also, 175 boxes Havana at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s. prime at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet; prices for most grades are firm; sales since Tuesday last: 12 hhds. Kentucky, 11½c.; 114 boxes Havana, 30c.@37½c.; 84 cases Seed Leaf, 8c.@18c.; and 30 do. Florida, 8c.@23c.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 24c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,650 bales; Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., ₱ ℔; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 4d.@5d., in bulk and ship's bags; and Resin 2s. For London, 50 half hhds. Tobacco at 5s.; also two ships from Port Neuf, deals, £3 17s. 6d., and £4. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Lard at 20s. For the Mediterranean, a brig, Tobacco at ¼c. ₱ ℔.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The above song is founded on the following striking incident: A little child, some six years old, having a brother sick unto death, dreamed that the angels told him that his brother would die and be taken away, but would return again. The poor invalid dying in a few days after, the little child, on learning it, supposed his body had taken flight with his spirit. On being taken to see the corpse, he exclaimed, as he entered the room, "Oh! there's Allie; the little angels told me he would come back and see me." The touching thought is wrought into pleasant verse, and set to music, which will go straight to every mother's heart, who has a child among the angels.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE—EDITED BY Richard C. McCormick. The July number contains valuable original articles, and a full record of the transactions of young men's associations in all parts of the country. Subscription $1 50. Single copies, 15 cents.

M. A. CALKINS, No. 348 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION [illegible]

METHODIST [illegible]

THE REV. J. SACHEVERELL [illegible]

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH. [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURGH UNIVERSALIST [illegible]

PROTESTANT METHODIST [illegible]

FIRST REFORMED [illegible]

UNION CHAPEL [illegible]

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION [illegible]

JOHN STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH [illegible]

OLIVET [illegible]

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH [illegible]

THE REV. J. E. [illegible]

ELDER E. B. SNOW [illegible]

UNION METHODIST CHURCH [illegible]

SPIRITUALISM [illegible]

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE [illegible]

MEMORIAL CHURCH [illegible]

HARLEM BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible]

THE REV. S. COLLINS [illegible]

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ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL [illegible]

CHARLES H. WEEKS, THE CONVERTED [illegible]

REV. JOSEPH P. [illegible]

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, [illegible] Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible]—PADDY RYAN'S [illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATER—[illegible] LOO—MISCHIEVOUS [illegible]—TWO FACES.

BOWERY THEATER—[illegible]

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATER—[illegible]—IRISH TUTOR.

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—Evening—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—[illegible].

[illegible]—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE [illegible].

PALACE GARDEN—[illegible]—GRAND [illegible].

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] .... P. M.

[illegible] .... A. M.

[illegible] .... A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] .... A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] by Railroad .... A. M. and 2 P. M.

[illegible] by Steamboat .... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Ariel leaves New-York for Southampton .... July 10

The [illegible] leaves Boston for Liverpool .... July 14

The European mails by the steamship Ariel, from this port to Southampton and Havre, close at the Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on the 26th of June, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are no later than those by the *Africa*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

The trial of Gen. JAMES H. LANE, for the murder of his neighbor, Col. GAINS JENKINS, near Lawrence, Kansas, some time since, a full report of which we have given in the columns of the TIMES, has resulted in his acquittal. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed. Col. JENKINS, according to the testimony, was the aggressor, he having gone to the premises of LANE, accompanied by three friends, all armed, and the party were closing in upon LANE, and had shot at him twice before he fired. [illegible]

[illegible]

opinion which it pretends to quote from the TIMES. We do not object to rendering any reasonable aid towards keeping the *Herald* on its legs a while longer, but we prefer to do it in our own way. If *Harper's Weekly* intends to adopt the Plum Gut method of navigation, it could not have made a better beginning.

The President on the State of the Country.

Strong hope is commonly supposed to be one of the characteristics of youth. By the time men reach maturity or old age they are generally painfully aware of the number of slips which intervene between the cup and the lip, and of the terrible interval which separates promise from performance. If there be anything for which ripe age is remarkable, it is its want of faith and its vivid impressions touching the uncertainty of human affairs. Repeated disappointments, and the consciousness of failing powers, naturally invest the future with sombre quiescence.

To all these rules our benevolent President furnishes a remarkable and gratifying exception. With the snows of seventy Summers on his brow, his imagination is as active, his credulity as strong, and his hope as fresh as ever. The sun shines on his path, and the graces strew flowers on it just as if he were in the morning of his days. He looks upon everything with optics as juvenile as those of any lad of eighteen. Whatever his friends say he believes; whatever he wishes he confidently expects; whatever he does he is sure will answer its object; that he will some day be a great man, the dread and envy of his cotemporaries, he does not in the least doubt. Any amount of innocent enjoyment which he manages to require in this way, we can safely say we don't, in the least, begrudge him. If any man luxuriates in the belief that the world thinks him a very clever fellow, and admires all his doings, it is a hard case to undeceive him, and no easy matter to do it, even when it is one's duty. So when Mr. BUCHANAN assures people that his administration has been cheap and successful, so far, we certainly do not propose for a moment to expend any ink in convincing him of his error. We should as soon think of endeavoring to disgust a boy with his marbles or his rocking-horse. But as there may be some portion of the public not familiar with his Excellency's peculiarity, and who would, unless duly warned, judge his statements and prognostications by the same rules which they usually employ in weighing the language of ripe age and long experience, we deem it our duty to call attention to the singularity which marks them.

A very striking instance of it was afforded the other day in a letter of his to the Democracy of Philadelphia declining an invitation to assist them in celebrating the Fourth of July. Not content with declining, he congratulates them "with all his heart upon the hopeful prospects of the country," and goes on to say:

> "I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.
>
> When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting a law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the Confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger."

As regards the prosperous condition of the country, we can only say that Mr. BUCHANAN has spent during the last year more of the public money by $20,000,000 than the most extravagant of his predecessors; that he has borrowed most of it, and that there is not a cent in the Treasury. As his Excellency must be pretty familiar with this fact, we are driven to the conclusion that he judges of people's prosperity not by the amount of their income, but by that of their expenditure, and considers that the more they are forced to run in debt, the better they are off. There may be some such mode as this of estimating prosperity in use in Pennsylvania, but we are unable to discover any basis of such a custom in the annals of our own State. If it ever existed, it has long since become extinct, and in spite of Mr. BUCHANAN'S high authority, we warn our readers that it is in every respect a fallacy.

If any other gentleman of the President's age and experience told us that "the sectional controversies" which have so long distracted the Union were at an end, we should probably feel inclined to believe him. But his youthful buoyancy of temperament, as we have already remarked, places us under the painful necessity of weighing this statement also. As the "sectional controversies," to which he refers, are all occasioned by a difference of opinion between two great parties in the State as to whether Slavery should be allowed to extend itself to the unoccupied territories of the Union or not, there are therefore two ways of ending them; one by totally abandoning all claim to the region lying between Kansas and the Pacific Ocean, and the other by inducing one of the rival parties to quit the field. Neither of these means, we presume, will be adopted. We shall certainly hold on to our waste lands, and in due time we shall people them,—if there be any indications of an intention on the part of the Anti-Slavery Party not to say a word more against Slavery, or on the part of the Slaveholders not to say a word more in defence of it, we certainly have not heard of them, and should like to know where they are to be met with. This sectional controversy which our venerable President has disposed of so summarily was begun before he was born. It has raged through his long life with unceasing violence. It was fiercer and more implacable last year than ever he had seen it. It gathers fresh fuel from the admission of each State, and will, we are confident, wax fiercer and fiercer, as long as there is a foot of soil on this continent to be lost or won for free labor. The talk of putting an end to it by act of Congress is about as wise as Sir PETER LAURIE'S threat to "put down" suicide by fine and imprisonment. CHARLES DICKENS says that if England "expects every man to do his duty," she is certainly a very sanguine personage, and is sure to be disappointed; but it would be hard to conceive of a more extravagant expectation than the extinction of Anti-slavery feeling in this country by such a piece of statesmanship as the English compromise. Mr. BUCHANAN'S anticipations are certainly not complimentary to the American character. They presuppose a weakness and vacillation which we have at no period of our history ever exhibited, and which we are no more likely to exhibit in this struggle than in that whose glorious result, no less than its inauguration, the Philadelphia Democracy asked him last Monday to join in celebrating.

Trade Between Great Britain and the United States.

The declared value of British manufactures and produce exported from the United Kingdom during May was less by a million sterling than in the corresponding month of last year; but even this decline was an improvement upon the average of the five months, the falling off on the exports of which period amounted to about seven millions, as compared with 1857. The trade in cotton goods improved slightly, owing chiefly to a large increase in the exports to India and China. The extent to which the exports to the United States have been affected by this long continued commercial depression is shown in the annexed table, which enables the exports of May to be compared both with those of the corresponding period of last year and those of the expired portion of the present year:

	—Month ended May 31— 1857.	1858.	Five Months ended May 31 1858.
Beer and Ale	£8,284	10,990	45,467
Coals and Culm	6,904	30,280	86,304
Cotton goods	201,551	131,240	648,365
Earthenware	38,312	22,096	132,117
Haberdashery & Millinery	98,833	44,986	373,498
Hardwares and Cutlery	55,336	42,358	175,284
Linen goods	83,667	53,970	375,383
Metals—Pig Iron	46,966	16,439	46,612
Bar and Rod Iron	260,001	66,419	172,462
Cast Iron	2,544	496	21,679
Wrought Iron	87,565	33,841	86,036
Steel	44,842	26,131	100,660
Copper sheets and Nails	25,298	2,700	21,039
Lead	3,300	6,462	18,471
Tin plates	100,848	108,313	206,334
Salt	6,795	9,213	39,805
Seed oil	2,446	29,006	46,242
Silk goods	27,437	13,375	83,450
Stationery	8,744	2,232	12,477
Woolen goods	276,370	161,187	605,412
Worsted	115,286	34,293	166,230

The import accounts of the Board of Trade, delivered to the Legislature on the day the mail was made up in London, show an increased supply of Cotton, both as regards the month of May and the whole expired portion of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1857. The imports of the month amounted to 1,376,912 cwts., against 917,872 cwts., and of this quantity 1,228,127 cwts. was the produce of the United States. There was an increase from Egypt and Brazil, but the supply from India diminished more than half. The existing hostilities in the latter country are beginning seriously to affect the supplies of all kinds of Indian produce, while the contrary is the case as regards the exportation of British manufactures, for which India and Australia are at present the two best markets the merchant has. The quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the month was 508,567 qrs., against 196,279 qrs., but of this large amount only 18,842 qrs. were furnished by the United States, against 22,725 qrs. in the corresponding month of last year. Nearly a third of the supply came from Prussia, but there was also a considerable increase in the arrivals from Turkey and Egypt. Of Flour, 414,955 cwts. were imported against 189,172 cwts., the American portion of this supply being 156,457 cwts., against 151,339 cwts.

The bullion and specie account for the month shows an importation of £140,643 from, against only £7,414 exported to, the United States. Nearly half the total imports was from Australia, and the bulk of the exports to France.

The shipping accounts show that of 3,482 vessels which entered British ports during May, 157, whose tonnage amounted to one-sixth of the whole, belonged to the United States. The entries and clearances of vessels continue to increase, notwithstanding the prolonged depression of trade. The increase embraced every flag except those of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the Hanse Towns and Spain. Of the total number of vessels which entered British ports during the month, 169 arrived from ports in the United States, being a diminution of nine, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There was a considerable increase in the number of arrivals from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, India and Australia. Of 4,529 vessels which cleared from British ports for foreign and colonial voyages, 124, being an increase of nine, departed for ports in the United States. The departures to France were the most numerous, but the largest amount of tonnage was destined for American ports. There was a considerable increase in the number of departures for Russia, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Spain, and a decrease in the number of vessels which cleared for India and Canada. One-fifth of the tonnage of all the vessels which have entered British ports during the five months ended May 31, arrived from the United States, but the proportion of the clearances for American ports was not so great. The largest amount of tonnage to any one country went to France.

The Tribune on Manifest Destiny.

The New-York *Tribune* is sorely grieved by the prevalent desire for increase of territory. It groans in spirit over "the acquisition of foreign provinces and States," and regards protectorates for Mexico and Central America as a "swindling imposture." Instead of a policy that would enlarge the national domain, the *Tribune* counsels "a careful abstinence from all intermeddling with foreign interests," internal improvements, the setting of a good example, and the construction of a railroad to San Francisco. Cuba it would not accept, even if freely offered, and it "protests indignantly" against any sort of control over the Isthmus. Any addition to our territory would, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, be fraught with untold disaster; and it thinks, so long as a portion of our present domain lies unimproved, we have no business with an extension of the national limits.

Such is the purport of the *Tribune's* argument, which, if good at all, is manifestly as valid in respect to the past as to the future. Assuming that the ground it takes is correct, we are necessarily brought to the conclusion that every addition made to the old thirteen States was an infamous wrong as well as a tremendous blunder. When we bought Louisiana, including the rich Valley of the Mississippi, we ruined ourselves, and the acquisition of Florida made our ruin still more ruinous. Even California is part and parcel of our misfortune, although the *Tribune* is anxious that we should be bound to it by a railway.

But the force of the *Tribune's* reasoning goes back beyond the Louisiana purchase, and reflects upon the acquisition of every acre of land upon this continent. What was the original settlement of America but the very kind of policy against which our neighbor "indignantly protests?" "A careful abstinence from all intermeddling" would have left not only the original thirteen States, but all North America, in the hands of the red savages of the wilderness till this day. There was room enough in Europe for internal improvements to have occupied the Pilgrim fathers all their lives. Why then should they have crossed the ocean and commenced the "swindling imposture" of acquiring foreign provinces and States? Manifestly because they were born two centuries before the *Tribune* began to enlighten the world.

The doctrines which that paper promulgates are obsolete. It is now half a century since the policy of acquisition received the practical approval of our Government and people. There were lamentations at that day and predictions of evil in abundance. By reference to the history of JEFFERSON'S time the *Tribune* will find its most dismal jeremiads equaled if not excelled by the non-progressives of that day.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that nothing should have been heard of the ships composing the Telegraphic Fleet since their departure from Plymouth on the 10th ult., and the non-arrival of the *Niagara* at her point of destination leaves hardly any ground for hope that the second attempt to lay the telegraphic cable has been successful. The reports which we published of the result of the experimental trip were not of a nature to create any feelings of confidence in the second expedition, and the disappointment of the public at the failure of the second attempt will not be so keen as that felt on the disastrous failure of the first. But, until news shall have been received of the actual failure of the enterprise it will be as well to hope for the best.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Glasgow on 26th ult., arrived yesterday, and reports strong westerly winds throughout the passage, and also that she experienced much foggy weather. On the 5th inst., off the banks of Newfoundland she passed a large iceberg. These strong westerly winds, with foggy weather, have been reported by nearly all the vessels arriving from Europe within the last month, which are sufficient causes for the delay of the telegraphic fleet. This weather is wholly unlike what the managers of the enterprise had anticipated, since by consulting weather chronicles for many years, it had been ascertained that the month of June was the mildest season of the whole year on that part of the Atlantic over which lay the route of the telegraphic fleet.

It is possible that the squadron may have been delayed for one or two weeks waiting for suitable weather.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday publishes the following note, which was addressed to the Editors two weeks ago, but not made public until now:

> "WASHINGTON, June 18, 1858.
>
> I have some pretensions to a knowledge of the science and art of telegraphing. Four years ago I published to the world, in America and Europe, that my studies and experiments on both continents satisfied me that a current of electricity of any known form or mode of generation could not be transmitted for telegraphic service from Ireland to Newfoundland. Since that time there have been no new discoveries in galvanic or other electric developing powers changing the state of science, then calculated upon, in the demonstration of the impracticability of the proposed telegraph.
>
> It has been stated that a current of electricity has been transmitted through the whole 3,000 miles of the Atlantic cable in the ships, and therefore there can be no doubt but what the climax has been attained. This imposition has been fully exposed in my memorial to Congress. When the cable is laid in the water, the element of retardation then commences its functions. "The further they lay out the cable the feebler will be the current," until it cease to traverse the wire.
>
> I predict—not as a matter of prophecy, but as a certain result springing from the fixed laws in electric science—that the cable will be laid perhaps 1,000 or more miles, and it will be found unavailable for telegraphing. In this dilemma the Company will have the cable broke again, and the *accident* will be charged to Providence! This will be the finale.
>
> Very respectfully, &c., &c.,
>
> TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

Gold Excitement in Canada.

The recent discoveries on Fraser's River are peculiarly interesting to our Canadian neighbors, as being within British territory. Accordingly the provincial Press anticipates with a good deal of confidence the sudden upspringing of an important colony in that region, after the manner of California. Governor DOUGLAS'S proclamation forbidding American vessels to ascend Fraser's River is unfavorably commented upon by the Toronto *Leader*. The ground assumed that the Hudson's Bay Company have the exclusive right to trade with the Indians is not regarded by the *Leader* as conclusive against the right of other British subjects to carry on such commerce as gold-mining will naturally create. It, however, concedes that Americans have no claim, as a matter of strict right, to navigate that river, though it doubts whether Gov. DOUGLAS has sufficient force at his command to prevent them in case they should be disposed to resist his prohibition. They might, it thinks, be excluded on the ground that the free navigation of the river has never been conceded to them, while at the same time it admits that our people have exercised great liberality in California, by admitting all foreigners to the mines on the same terms with our own citizens. But it adds there is a question of policy involved which will operate to prevent a like liberality on the part of the English. That question is based upon the probability that the colony would be essentially American in its composition and character if entire of freedom ingress were allowed. In California, it is stated, that the foreign element was rapidly Americanized, while in New Caledonia the case is very different. The *Leader* says:

> "The majority of the gold seekers there must necessarily be Americans. The proximity of the country to California and its great distance from England are sufficient to determine this point. Would there be no danger that an American population, forming a majority in the Territory, would desire to set up a government of their own, entirely independent of Great Britain, and then ask for annexation to the United States? All the habits of the Americans lead to the conclusion that there would be such danger; and the point is well worth considering in any regulations which the Imperial Government may be called upon to make."

We should not undertake to say that our Toronto cotemporary is not correct in its forebodings, for our people have a tendency to overrun and annex, which it is difficult to repress. But we cannot quite agree that the Yankees are to be kept out simply by closing Frazer's River against their vessels. There is another route *via* the Columbia, and thence across to Thompson's River, by which a large portion of the emigration to the new gold fields has already gone, and which it will be futile to attempt to bar against any who may choose to take it. So the event dreaded by the Toronto *Leader* may, after all, prove inevitable. One important effect of the gold excitement in the British Territory is foreshadowed by the following paragraph of the *Leader*:

> "The pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company to play the dog in the manger, in regard to the gold mines, on the flimsy pretence that they have an exclusive right of trading with the Indians, are too monstrous ever to receive the sanction of the Home Government."

The gold fever will prove fatal to the exclusive policy of that powerful corporation. The Hudson's Bay Company, already unpopular in Canada, will no longer be able to play the dog in the manger. Its claims will be scouted, and its power defied. To suppose that its venerable monopoly can stand against an army of gold diggers is ridiculous. For a time it may fulminate proclamations, but their thunder will be scarcely heard and utterly unheeded. There is no moral sentiment in British North America, and very little in England, to sustain the Company. It must, therefore, give way. What is peltry compared to pure pelf?

RAILROAD ABSORPTION.—There is no little excitement just now in the usually staid city of Rochester, respecting the transfer of the Genesee Valley Railroad to the control of the New-York Central. Some years ago a Company was formed to build a railroad from Rochester to Mount Morris, a distance of fifty miles or thereabouts. An act of the Legislature authorized the people of Rochester to vote on the question of subscribing for $300,000 of the stock. By a large majority they did so vote, and the city accordingly took stock to that amount. The road was actually built, chiefly with the city's money, as far as Avon, twenty miles, where it formed a connection with the Conhocton Road, which is in operation from Corning, on the New-York and Erie, to Batavia. A route to New-York independent of the Central was thus opened for Rochester. But the Genesee Valley Road suffered deeply from the ills to which railways are so often subject. The balance of the route—that is to say, from Avon to Mount Morris—has not been finished, though a good deal of money was expended upon it, and even the portion in operation failed to be profitable. There was severe quarreling over it, first and last, and now it is stated that by some means that huge, insatiate monster, the Central, has swallowed the hapless Genesee Valley. The broad guage is to be reduced to the narrow standard, and the Southern route to New-York abolished.

The people of Rochester look upon their city's $300,000 subscription as lost. In this they are doubtless correct. It is a high figure for one lesson in experience, but other cities have paid as much and got as little. Buying railroad stock is a poor investment enough where individuals are concerned, but in the case of cities it is throwing away money by wholesale. Some kinds of corporations are said to possess no souls. Others may with equal truth be charged with an entire lack of brains.

Sea and Ship News.

STEAMBOATS VERSUS CARS.—The railroads which skirt the Sound, and pass through the various populous towns along the shore from Harlem to New-Haven and Hartford, find, during the warm season, strong competitors in the steamboats which ply on those routes—the traveling public showing a decided preference for the pure air and quiet repose of the large steamer, over the packed cars and the stifled and dusty road. In 1849, when the railroad between New-York and New-Haven was opened, the steamboats suddenly experienced a falling off in their passenger business; but it gradually returned to its old channels, and they are now carrying crowds of passengers by every boat. The fare by the *Elm City* and *Traveller*, to New-Haven, has been reduced from one dollar to fifty cents, which, notwithstanding a considerable reduction on the railroad, has had a marked effect in the increase of travel. The pleasure travel now mainly takes this route. The boats are large, elegantly furnished, and swift. The trip is just long enough to be enjoyed. The *Elm City* and *Traveller* leave New-York, Peck-slip, on alternate days respectively at 3 and at 11 o'clock P. M., and returning leave New-Haven at 10 A. M. and at 11 P. M. This gives opportunity for spending the whole day and evening in the City, and then reaching New-Haven in time to take any of the morning trains, besides enjoying a quiet night's repose. The boats run the year round, the harbor of New-Haven seldom being obstructed by ice.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP—THE BELLE OF THE SEA.—Three seamen, natives of England, came before Mr. SELFE to complain of cruelties practiced towards them by the officers of the ship *Belle of the Sea*, on her voyage from Calcutta to London. A seaman, named MCLEAN, was the first spokesman. He said he joined the *Belle of the Sea* at Calcutta, and he had been miserable all the voyage in consequence of the cruelty, tyranny, and harsh language exercised towards the crew by the captain and officers. The second mate, Mr. SMITH, struck a Portuguese seaman, one of the crew, and knocked him down across the windlass brake, and then cruelly jumped upon him. The poor fellow got up groaning loudly, and said to the crew, "You see that." The second mate said "You God ——— ———, what of that?" The Portuguese went to his berth and died of the injuries he received twelve hours afterwards. He (MCLEAN) had been struck by the second mate on the head with his fist, and he also hit him a cowardly blow under the ear, from the effects of which he had never entirely recovered. Last Friday morning the captain seized him by the neck and injured him very much, and at the same time called him bad names.—JOHN DUNBAR, of Woolwich, was unfortunate enough to join the *Belle of the Sea* at Calcutta. Capt. LEWIS, the master, whose son was chief mate, seized him by the whiskers, which were then very long, and said, "I'll make you pay for that." Some of his whiskers were pulled off. The captain did not say what fault he had committed, and picked up a ballast shovel and made a blow at him. He grabbed the shovel, and held on until the chief mate put his thumb-nail into his (DUNBAR'S) throat, nearly choked him, and then knocked him down on the deck. He told the captain he would make him pay for it, on which the captain said, "Yes, God d—n you, I can pay for twenty such as you." On the day afterwards the captain swore at him, seized his whiskers, and threw him to leeward. HENRY SMITH, of Canterbury, (Kent,) said he had been ill used on board *Belle of the Sea* by the second mate, and that the officers of the ship were constantly swearing at and abusing the crew. Mr. SELFE, on learning the *Belle of the Sea* was an American ship, said he had no jurisdiction in the matter; but if the seamen ever met with the captain and his officers in America, they could probably obtain redress.—*London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, June 23.*

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—Australian advices to the 15th of April state that eight mutineers of the American whaling ship *Junior* were still in prison at Sydney, awaiting shipment to the United States by our Consul. The crew of the American ship *Tornado* mutinied on the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne, when three of the men were shot by the second officer, one of whom died of his wounds. Consul TARLETON caused the arrest of eight of the sailors previous to their deportation to the United States. The Legislature has taken the subject into consideration, and were disposed to question Mr. TARLETON'S jurisdiction, the ship being chartered by the British Government when the alleged offences were committed, and the men British subjects, and could not be arrested on British territory by a foreign official. Captain GOGELVRAY, of the American ship *Wellfleet*, was on trial for a breach of the emigration act, in illegally diminishing the number of his crew after the muster of all hands.

Ship at Newport in Distress—Death of Three of the Crew.

NEWPORT, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The ship *Eliza Mallory*, of Mystic, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar, arrived this morning in distress, having lost three of her men by yellow fever, and three are now sick. No boat having come ashore from the vessel, we can get no further information. The above was received by a pilot-boat.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.*

City Items.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—There was a general meeting of the Yacht Club on Thursday, at which it was resolved that the several yachts should rendezvous at Whitestone on Wednesday, August 4, and await the order of the Commodore for their Summer cruise. They will probably proceed eastward. It was also determined that there should be no regatta during the cruise, the swelling statements in the Plum Gut organ to the contrary notwithstanding. These regattas are originated exclusively by the officers of the Club, for their own amusement and not at the suggestion of coteries or individuals who imagine that they can profit by the gatherings which they occasion at the various watering places.

The rumor which prevailed in South-street yesterday to the effect that the owner of the *Rebecca* had withdrawn from the Yacht Club at the polite suggestion of its members, appears to have been premature. The matter was not brought up at the meeting yesterday. There will be a little regatta in September, open to all the yachts of the Club; the prizes will be cups of $50, and $25, respectively for each class.

Twenty removals were made yesterday from the Custom-House by Collector SCHELL, which event made a great commotion among the Democracy at Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Republican Central Committee—[illegible] in the Field—The Albany Post-Office—Canal Enlargement—The Observatory War—The Successor of Canal Commissioner Whitney, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The meeting of the Republican Central Committee, which was held at Congress Hall to-day, is an event of some considerable interest. The question whether the call for a State Convention should be for one or two delegates, had already come to be discussed with considerable warmth. It is the current version that the "Weed and Seward people" (as convenience terms them) were in favor of reducing the number of delegates to one. It will be remembered that the *Tribune* objected to this, on the ground that the smaller the Convention the more readily would expert managers take possession of it; but that the larger the Convention, the freer from outside influences, and more honest and independent its action. It was alleged that they who wanted the smallest number had ulterior designs. Under such a state of things the Committee assembled to-day. The attendance was not large,—and in this particular there was a disappointment. Quite a number of outside patriots were on hand from different quarters. The session was a secret one. After considerable discussion, the proposition for two delegates was carried by a vote of 10 to 6. The 8th day of September was fixed as the time for holding the Convention, and Syracuse the place. This is some two weeks earlier than last year. The success of the double-delegation plan is claimed by the Independents, or "Anti-Weed people," as a triumph. What ground there is for this, I will not undertake to say. I believe, however, that it is true that the proposition to reduce to one delegate came from that side of the house. Quite a number, if not a majority, of the gentlemen present, expressed a desire to unite with the Americans on liberal terms.

Now that I am speaking on political matters, I will refer to a novel movement which may, after all, be of no inconsiderable importance, but which has not as yet, I believe, had any mention made of it in the papers. I am assured, on perfectly reliable authority, that circulars, in the hands of special agents, are being distributed throughout the State for a State Convention, the real object for holding which will be to place in nomination for Governor GERRIT SMITH, who is at the bottom of the business. These circulars, or rather the call for such a Convention, has been quite extensively signed in Oswego, Madison, Onondaga and the neighboring counties by members of all parties. I have not seen the document itself, but of the fact there is no sort of doubt. I understand that Republicans in certain localities are in the movement quite extensively. It is generated by well-known sympathizers and agents of Mr. SMITH, who, though the call for the Convention does not express the fact in so many words, do not disguise that the object is to place Mr. SMITH on the course, with the sanction of a People's or no-party Convention. Mr. SMITH has been the originator of quite a number of Conventions, both small and great, whose influence has extended no further than to the delegates themselves. Whether this, even if it should meet, will be anything more remains to be seen. I can, however, imagine [illegible]

[illegible]

ROORBACK.

[illegible]

The President of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory [illegible]

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Items.

[illegible] LIQUOR CASES.—The parties convicted [illegible] the City Court for selling liquor [illegible] license, and who appealed to the General [illegible], had their case argued yesterday before Judges [illegible], SCOTT and LOTT. No decision has been rendered yet, but the judgment of the Court below will [illegible] be confirmed, as substantially the same questions involved in this appeal have been decided [illegible] the appeal was made, in the Court of Appeals. [illegible] case of the parties convicted in the same Court [illegible] selling liquor on Sunday, was also argued yesterday. Decision reserved.

FIREMAN'S MONUMENT.—The Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Department, [illegible] recent meeting, adopted a plan for a monument to be erected on their grounds in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The design is a marble pedestal six feet square, upon which is to be placed a full sized statue of a Fireman. The whole ground to be surrounded by a galvanized iron fence, the posts representing Corinthian hydrants. The expense, it is estimated, will not exceed $3,500, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

A PRIVATE CELEBRATION.—The grounds attached to the residence of WM. C. LANGLEY, Esq., at [illegible], were thrown open to the public on Monday [illegible]. Some 3,000 persons visited the place during [illegible], all were provided with refreshments and [illegible] full liberty of the grounds. In the evening [illegible] was an excellent display of fire-works. A band [illegible] was also in attendance during the day and [illegible].

[illegible] CHURCH.—A new Methodist Mission [illegible] has recently been completed on Graham-[illegible] Withers-street, and was dedicated last [illegible]. The building is constructed of brick, 40 by [illegible] 22 feet high. This Church is a branch of [illegible]-street Methodist Protestant Church, and [illegible] scholars in the Sabbath School. Rev. [illegible] is pastor.

[illegible] BALL CLUB.—A new Base Ball Club [illegible] been formed in Greenpoint, L. I., called [illegible] Base Ball Club." The officers are [illegible], President; W. W. VANDERBILT, Vice-President; F. TIBBOUT, Treasurer; WALTER [illegible], Secretary. Play days are Tuesdays and Fridays, on Union-avenue, bounded by E and F streets.

A BUTCHER.—CHRISTIAN RYDER, a butcher residing at the corner of Dean-street and Underhill-avenue, for some real or imaginary cause, attempted to kill CONRAD KROHR by stabbing him with a knife. The knife took effect near the eye, inflicting a severe wound, and RYDER was arrested and committed to [illegible] for the offence.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of this Society figures up a loss on the [illegible] Floral Exhibition of $150, and also of $65 on the [illegible] Floral Concert." The latter loss has been [illegible] by SMITH J. EASTMAN, Esq., and one other gentleman.

[illegible] PERMIT REFUSED.—An application made [illegible] Mayor POWELL, yesterday, to permit the body of Mrs. VARNUM, wife of the Captain of the bark *Greenfield*, to be disembarked here, was denied. Mrs. V died of yellow fever at Havana. Captain VARNUM [illegible], at Quarantine, of the same disease.

ACCIDENT.—A girl named BRIDGET ARMSTRONG, employed at No. 47 Fulton street, was severely burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a furnace. She was taken to the Hospital.

ANOTHER PATRIARCH DEPARTED.—Last week we recorded the death of the venerable Father GREEN, of Hempstead, aged 99 years. To-day we add another patriarch to the list, in the person of Mr. ABRAHAM RACKETT. He died at East Marion, in this town, on the Fourth of July, aged 90 years and 3 months. He was quite a small boy during the American Revolutionary War, but distinctly remembered many interesting events which transpired during the memorable period that "tried men's souls." Thus one by one are these venerable sires passing away, and a few years hence none will be left to narrate the scenes and trying times of the great struggle for American Independence. Mr. RACKETT was the father of Capt. [illegible] RACKETT, of this village.

The remains of this aged parent were conveyed to their last resting place on Monday, the 5th, while the American people throughout the country were celebrating the 82d anniversary of our National Independence.—*Times, Greenport.*

INDEPENDENCE.—So far as we have have been able to learn the anniversary of our National Independence passed off in this village and vicinity without an accident of any kind. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by booming cannon, ringing of bells, martial music, bonfires, &c. The day was exceedingly fine. There being no public demonstration here, a large number of people left the village for Sag Harbor, Montauk, &c. Late in the afternoon our streets presented a lively appearance, being thronged with people from Connecticut, brought by the steamers *Island Belle* and *City of Hartford*. In the evening the Fair of the Ladies Union Cemetery Association was well attended. Fireworks of some sort could be seen in almost every direction, until midnight.—*Greenport Times.*

WRECK OF THE FRANKLIN.—Five gentlemen, of Bellport, have recently purchased the wreck of the steamship *Franklin*, at Moriches, of Captain LEWIS, and are now engaged in recovering the machinery and copper from her. We understand they have raised the wreck some two feet.—*Greenport Times.*

(Advertisement.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The corner-stone of St. Mary's Church, on Classon, near Myrtle-avenue, will be laid (D. V.) on Monday next, the 12th inst. The procession will form at the old Church on Classon-avenue, immediately after Evening Prayer, at 4 o'clock. The clergy (with their surplices,) and the friends of the Church, are invited to attend.

As the seats in this Church are designed to be free, there will be a collection on the ground for the building fund. D. V. M. JOHNSON, Rector and Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Acquittal of Gen. Lane.

The Leavenworth *Daily Ledger*, of the 2d inst., announces the acquittal of General LANE of the charge of killing JENKINS. The decision of the Court [illegible] to this effect:

"In making out a case against the defendant, it [illegible] necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by General LANE. The prosecution had failed to establish the first. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, General LANE was accordingly discharged."

A correspondent of the *Ledger*, writing from Lawrence, where the trial was held, says:

"The decision, though generally expected, is not universally approved. Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE denounces it bitterly. He told Justice LADD, just after the decision, that if he (ELDRIDGE) was ever brought before him, and convicted of any crime, he would [illegible] him as true as fate."

"There is nothing in this decision to prevent the Grand Jury indicting LANE, if so disposed. By express statutory provision, the evidence, together with the decision, must be submitted to them by the Clerk of the District Court. The examination having been so full, and, withal, so fair, it is very doubtful whether the Grand Jury will ever cause another proceeding, on the same charge, to be instituted."

The *Ledger* further remarks, editorially:

"The Court were unanimous in their opinion, and we feel fully justified in saying that the evidence adduced for and against the prisoner warranted them in arriving at the conclusion they did. We have read the entire testimony carefully and impartially, and arrived at the same conclusion several days since. We defy any lawyer in the country to come to any other conclusion, after a careful and impartial reading of the testimony.

"We are no political friend of General LANE's. We [illegible] every political sentiment that he ever uttered; at the same time, as a public journalist, we feel it incumbent upon us, as a public duty, to assent to the judgment of the examining Court, and to accord to them all praise. Colonel JENKINS was a particular friend of ours, and we are free to confess that our sympathies are in that direction, but we determined to hear the final result ere we spoke one [illegible].

"The testimony proves conclusively that Colonel JENKINS was the aggressor, accompanied by three friends, all armed; and that the party were closing in on General LANE, and actually shot at him twice ere he showed signs of self-protection, and the man who would not protect himself, if in his power to do so, would prove to the world that he was unfit to live, and too contemptible to die. General LANE acted [illegible] as every man should act under like circumstances, and public opinion will sustain him.

"We dismiss this subject from our columns with the remark that, let the man be a friend or foe of ours, [illegible] a case of life or death, we will endeavor to do him [illegible] though the heavens fall."

[illegible]-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

[illegible] Contents for Saturday, July 10.

[illegible] SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM [illegible] Preparations of the Army for the March [illegible] Lake City—Interesting Statements regarding [illegible] Mormons.

[illegible] ORATION OF RUFUS CHOATE—Delivered [illegible] July, before the Democracy of Boston—in [illegible]

[illegible] THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY DIFFICULTY.

[illegible] IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[illegible] THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

[illegible] OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—Letters [illegible] Malakoff."

[illegible] OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Dudley Observatory—Exhumation of the Remains of President [illegible]—The Search Question and the Slave-trade—[illegible] Justice—The Misfortune of being a [illegible] River?—Enforcement of [illegible] at Austria—Emigration [illegible]

[illegible] THE [illegible] OBSEQUIES.

X.—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE.

XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—CITY INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—DOMESTIC NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the New-York Produce and Live-Stock Markets for week ending Wednesday—Crop News—Trade Circulars.

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

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EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

Extract from a letter of
LEWIS E. WHITING, M. D.,
Resident Physician at Saratoga Springs.

In reply to inquiries concerning my experience and observations in the application of the waters of the Empire Spring as a remedial agent, I must say they are exceedingly flattering and satisfactory.

Such is the general prevalence of the lung disease at the present day, that we find quite a large proportion of invalids visiting Saratoga, with diseases involving those organs to a greater or less extent. We find, therefore, the admissibility of this water in pulmonary affections invaluable.

I could give several marked cases of the curative effects of this water in hemorrhage of the lungs and severe lung diseases. I have treated scrofula and dyspepsia in all their forms and bilious derangements generally, with this water, with the happiest results, and consider its cathartic, tonic and alterative effects for general use unsurpassed.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14.

DIRECTIONS.

The proper time for drinking the Empire Water for a cathartic effect, is in the morning before breakfast, while the stomach is free from food.

This water may also be used to advantage as a beverage during the day and at evening, acting when drank at such times, as a diuretic, or passing off through the pores of the skin.

The Empire Water may be had at all the principal druggists and hotels, of A. J. DELATOUR, and at the Depôt, No. 65 Barclay st., New-York.
G. W. WESTON & CO., or
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE

is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS,
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Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

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For the Handkerchief.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
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A large and extensive assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods of every style and description at low prices. We would call particular attention to our style of thin goods and Children's Clothing.

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N. B.—A model house, fifteen inches square, containing the whole thing in operation, will be shown at your residence, if desired, by leaving a note at the office.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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☞ **Save Your Doctor's Bills.**—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer Consumption, it does more than most Physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

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☞ **Creditors of L. O. Wilson & Co. are** invited to a meeting on MONDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the store of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No. 57 Broadway, to fix upon a course of action that will best promote and protect their mutual interests as creditors.

☞ **Summer Cravats, Summer Gloves, Un**der Shirts and Drawers, Bathing Caps, Lace Ties, Fancy Hosiery, Summer Suspenders, &c., at very low prices, wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HIGBEY—HILL.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, ROBT. B. HIGBEY to MARY HILL, both of this City.

TAYLOR—YALE.—In Southeast, N. Y., on Thursday, June 16 by the Rev. Mr. Sabbage, ROSWELL B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Paterson, to Miss ELIZA YALE, of the former place.

DU BOIS—WYNKOOP.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, July 1, at the residence of R. G. Wynkoop, by the Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, the Rev. ANSON DU BOIS, Pastor of Second Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET W. WYNKOOP, of Syracuse.

MACKIN—WILSEE.—At Fishkill Landing, on Thursday, July 8, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, Mr. JAMES MACKIN to Miss SARAH E., daughter of James Wilsee, Esq., all of the above-named place.

DIED.

TRYON.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 9, LELIA A., wife of Frank W. Tryon, and daughter of Alexander Clark, Esq.

Particulars of the funeral in the evening papers.

HOLLY.—In this City, on Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM C. HOLLY.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Saturday, July 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOGART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 9, of consumption, SARAH J. BROWN, wife of Jeremiah B. Bogart, aged 30 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 86 Clinton-av., near Flushing-av.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURGHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, July 9, DAVID BURGHER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, at Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Porter's,) 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 9, EMILY FRANCES KEELER, wife of Charles J. Knight.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 11th, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, in Wilson st., between Division and Lee avs., E. D.

☞ Stamford and Detroit papers please notice.

ANTHONY.—In Williamsburg, on Friday morning, July 9, after a lingering illness FREDERICK CLARENCE, only son of John and Lydia Anthony, aged 2 years, 5 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 39 South 7th st., Williamsburg.

☞ San Francisco and Sacramento papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In West Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, GEORGE W. SHERMAN, late of Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, without further notice.

CRANDALL.—In Plainfield, early on Friday morning, July 9, MARIA ANN, wife of the Rev. Lucius Crandall, and daughter of Randolph Dunham, Esq.

The funeral will take place in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, in Plainfield, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ODELL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday afternoon, July 9, of enlargement of the heart, JOHN H. ODELL, aged 60 years and 4 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Marion place, (6th st.,) on Sunday afternoon, July 11, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be conveyed to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

DYKEMAN.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, FRANK R., oldest son of Albert A. Dykeman, aged 6 years and 6 months.

VERNON.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, June 18, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Vernon, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

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HORACE GREELEY'S SOCIALISM EXPOSED.
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Its Inmates.
Its Inmates.
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THE RICHEST FUN.
THE RICHEST FUN.
THE RICHEST FUN.
NEW-YORK SUNDAY ATLAS,
NEW YORK SUNDAY ATLAS,
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Sunday Morning.
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Appears in New-York Atlas
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CAPT. DE RIVIERE AND MISS BLOUNT
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MORMON SAINTS AND YANKEE SINNERS,
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ALL FOR F—O—U—R CENTS.
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WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.

Many ladies speak of these Crackers in the highest terms as a delicacy which every family should be supplied with, not only on account of their excellence as a nourishment and very pleasant taste, but as an article of every day use, to a greater or less extent, on account of their great value in maintaining a healthful tone to the system, which is indispensable to that natural beauty and cheerful state of mind so desirable.

All those who may wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING; all these are stamped with the name "A. WING." Allow no person, therefore, to persuade you to buy any Crackers for Farina but WING'S.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LIBERAL REDUCTION of premiums by the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency. Established 1845.
"American," capital and surplus, $500,000.
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Losses promptly settled in New-York.
S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 15 Liberty-st.
References, R. & W. COCK & Co., and DIETZ, GRANT & MARSH.
Scrutiny invited as to the character of the Companies.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.

THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand st., New-York, 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

Agent for Brooklyn. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

HOMESTEAD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office No. 17 Nassau-st.
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MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

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THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
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THIS DAY OF
AQUARELLES;
Or, SUMMER SKETCHES.
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.

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JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA—JUST RECEIVED—PIESSE & LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.—The specific virtues of eau de la Reine de Hongrie has rendered it justly celebrated in all parts of the world. It was originally distilled A. D. 1650, by Paracelsus Piesse, the alchemist and physician of Transylvania. For two centuries its reputation has steadily advanced, till at the present time it has fairly eclipsed all other odorant waters, and that simply from the fact that Hungary water contains a small portion of the rose Marinus, of which its fragrant competitors are destitute. Now, as it is certain that rosemary has the power to increase the memory and invigorate the brain, as noted by the bard of Avon: "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," we cannot be surprised to learn that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, poets give it the preference.
EUGENE DUPUY, Agent, No. 609 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially in the above affections at No. 513 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Cocoa, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N. in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRAVELING AGENTS for the sale of trees and plants. Address, with unquestionable references, A. B. TRUES, Box No. 134, Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE New-York Times for 1856, the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 188 this Office.

QUESTIONS BY A CONSUMPTIVE INVALID—ANSWERED.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The questions asked in the following extract from a letter addressed to me for medical aid, relate to a subject of sufficient importance to induce me to request you to give the publicity of your columns to the facts in reply:

"WOODFIELD, Ohio, June 28, 1858.

"DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: I have been reading your 'Six Lectures on the Lungs,' and they have interested me exceedingly, the more so because I suppose I am the subject of consumption myself. I have always been taught to believe that this terrible disease is incurable when once developed, and have long regarded myself as fated to become its victim, as I have small, weak lungs, and my mother and one sister died of consumption. But your book has led me to hope that there is a possibility of escape. Your views of the uses of the lungs, the causes of pulmonary diseases, and the true method of preventing and curing those diseases, certainly appear rational and commend themselves to one's common sense. Then, from the array of testimony you present, it seems to be very conclusively proved that by your method of treatment, consumption, in some of its forms and stages, at all events, is really cured.

"But, Sir, before stating my case for your advice, I want to ask you one or two questions. Do you yourself feel quite sure that in any of the cures you have accomplished you have succeeded in restoring your patient from true tuberculous consumption, after the lungs had become actually ulcerated, or where, as it is said, the disease had become seated? If so, to what extent may the disease progress before a stage is reached in which a cure becomes impossible? * * * Is it essential for you to see your patient before treating him?"

REPLY.

I am entirely confident that true tubercular consumption *is a curable disease*, and that in my own practice, by the method of treatment I employ, not in one, but in numerous instances, this disease has been arrested, the lungs have been healed, and the patient restored to good health, after tuberculous deposits in the lungs had passed into the softened stage, and actual ulceration had taken place. I am aware that the doctrine commonly held and taught by the Medical Faculty, and generally believed by the community, is that such a cure is impossible. The theory is, that when the seeds of true consumption have once been planted, they can never be uprooted, nor their growth permanently arrested. It is held to be even positively absurd to suppose that consumption is curable after tubercles in the lungs have reached the stage of softening, and ulceration has commenced. But no mere theory, and no amount of negative testimony can overthrow one well established fact. Does not the following case present the fact of a cure of true consumption, thus established:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community, to make a public acknowledgment of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God, I have been restored to comfortable health, after going down to the very borders of the grave with *true pulmonary consumption*.

As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health ever had true consumption; that although consumption may be curable, still, the fact of such cure can only be established by a post-mortem examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases be true; but it is not in my case, as the circumstances which I will relate conclusively show.

Disease first began to develop itself in my lungs in 1843, by a cough, and the usually attending symptoms of decline in strength and flesh, pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulders, and under the shoulder-blades. The disease continued slowly, but steadily and obstinately, to progress. The best medical advice and assistance I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845, I had become very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely, with all the ordinary indications of diseased and wasting lungs. During the last-named year a new feature presented itself: a large abscess gathered in the left side and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1847. *It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs.* Ulcerous and tuberculous cheesy matter was discharged; but what showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was, that the air passed out from the lungs through the abscess. *I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle* by placing it immediately before the opening, and making a sudden effort at expiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs was going on. All my symptoms indicated consumption—cough, expectoration, great debility and emaciation, distress for breath, hectic fever, nightsweats, &c. My friends and my physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave by the disease which was on me as though I had been already in my coffin.

This was my apparently hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it *possible* I might be cured, if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so, and, with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough, no pain, have my usual flesh, and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be with lungs that had never been diseased. The front lobe of the left lung is nearly all gone.

My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y., I can, I think, convince them that at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief, I am, most gratefully, yours,
CORNELIUS DE REVERE.

This gentleman is now living in good health at Sing Sing in this State. He has had seven years of almost uninterrupted good health to test the completeness and permanence of his cure. Can there be any doubt that true consumption was cured in this case? If like results have followed the employment of my treatment in hundreds of other instances, am I not authorized to say that under the method of treatment employed by me, true consumption, even in an advanced stage, is not necessarily an incurable disease?

To the second question, viz.—"*To what extent may dissolution of the lungs proceed before a stage is reached in which a cure becomes impossible?*" I would reply: This depends on a variety of circumstances—the force and degree of original or hereditary predisposition to consumption that may exist; the strength or feebleness of the natural constitution; the presence or absence of other disease; the intelligence, resolution and prudence of the patient, or the want of them, in faithfully applying a true curative treatment; the extent to which the circumstances of the patient enable him to call to his aid the advantages of diet, climate, residence, hygiene, society, leisure, rest, recreation, &c. In some cases, where all the above circumstances are adverse, a cure may be impossible by anything the physician can do, in any and every stage of the disease. In others, where they are favorable, a cure is not necessarily impossible, under my treatment, even after one entire lobe of a lung has been destroyed, as in the above case of Mr. De Revere.

While consumption is thus demonstrated to be a curable disease, it is very important that the truth should be stated with all possible emphasis, that in every instance of lung disease, whatever may be the condition and circumstances of the patient, it is always terribly hazardous to delay efficient medical treatment. Because Consumption is not necessarily an incurable disease, it by no means follows that it is curable *in every instance*, and may not pass into an incurable stage. It is at the peril of life that any person, who has the slightest reason to suspect the approach or presence of pulmonary disease, procrastinates for an hour seeking effectual help. Such cases as Mr. De Revere's should furnish no license to the consumptive to postpone treatment, or waste time in useless experiments with the worthless—often hurtful—remedies commonly employed in consumption, in the expectation that if those remedies fail, it will still be time enough to be cured by my treatment. They may not, indeed, be disappointed, but the experiment is as perilous as it is senseless. While I feel compelled to publish to the world the facts and circumstances of the cures of such marked cases of consumption as this of Mr De Revere, in order to disprove its incurability, I desire to guard against the harm that may thereby possibly be done by leading any to delay. These cures should encourage most consumptives not to despair, but none to procrastinate.

Fourth question—"*Do you always require to see the patient before treating him?*" I do not; although I *prefer* to see him, if practicable. A careful examination of the lungs, as well as of the general condition of the patient, enables me to determine the stage and extent of the disease, and to give the required advice, to answer inquiries, adapt the remedies, &c., satisfactorily to the patient. But where a visit to my office is not practicable, by receiving from the invalid a statement of the symptoms and all circumstances connected with the case, treatment may be conducted successfully by letter, and the necessary remedies sent by express or otherwise.

The "Six Lectures" referred to above, in which my plan of treatment is more fully unfolded, I will send postpaid to any one applying for it and remitting me 40 cents.
SAMUEL S. FITCH, M. D.,
Office No. 714 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE ONLY EXPANSION SKIRT
TO BE DEPENDED UPON
IN TIMES OF PRESSURE
THE GREAT ANNOYANCE OVERCOME.
LADIES CHARMED!
GENTLEMEN DELIGHTED!!
CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!!!
The perils attendant upon wearing the rigid
STEEL HOOP SKIRT,
(By not permitting the garments to be compressed) in case of
ACCIDENT BY FIRE,
as well as the many difficulties, inconveniences, and too often inelegant displacement of dress, is
ENTIRELY OBVIATED
By the use of
WOODWARD'S
PATENT COLUMBIAN SKIRTS AND EXTENDERS.
LADIES WEARING THEM
may, with confidence,
ENTER THE MOST CROWDED ASSEMBLY,
CHURCH, CARRIAGE,
RAILROAD CAR, OR OMNIBUS,
WITHOUT MORTIFICATION TO THEMSELVES,
OR
INCONVENIENCE TO OTHERS.

They may be compressed into the smallest space without breaking or injuring the expansive powers of the springs, while they afford an easy and graceful fall to the drapery in a sitting position, and, upon rising, immediately resume their wonted shape and beauty, being every way pliable, very
COMPRESSIBLE, EXPANSIVE AND DURABLE.
They are peculiarly adapted for misses' skirts, and, without exception, they form the most reliable and desirable
PROMENADE AND TRAVELING SKIRT
in the world. For sale at his store, No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, and at his manufactory, No. 196 Fulton-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton, Havre, and Bremen, per U. S. steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.

Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over
HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD,
and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of ARTHUR'S, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in
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since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the
EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,
in the number for July, 1858. He says:

"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"

ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.

They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold*, and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat your lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. If directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.

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☞ Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.

SIZES AND MATERIAL.

TIN CANS—Pint, quart, half-gal. and gal.	The Cans & Jars (except glass) NEST, to secure economy in freight.
FIRE-PROOF STONEWARE(cans-cem. Mass.)—Pint, quart and half gallon.	
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OUR STANDARD of silver is	950-1,000 parts pure
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Down they go!
Bugs by scores,
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A jet black crew,
Vile black ants,
Insects on plants,
Hopping fleas,
That mar your ease,
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That feed on cloths,
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All go down,
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Before the Powder and the Pill,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS!
The public is respectfully informed that the long-projected season of
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERTS,
upon a scale of
EXPENSIVE GRANDEUR
Never before attempted here,
Will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, July 12,
Under the conductorship of
Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and MUSARD.
B. ULLMAN........Sole Lessee and Manager.

The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics, trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.

The ORCHESTRA engaged under the above named eminent Conductors, has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises over
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainment ever offered anywhere.
ADMISSION:
To Boxes, Parquette Circle and Promenade......50 cents
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Family Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies..........$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, AND NO RESERVED SEATS.
First come first served.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1858,
The laughable one act Comedy of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sir Mathew Scraggs..........Mr. Blake
Tom Tape..........Mr. Brougham
Lady Scraggs..........Mrs. Blake
Sally Scraggs..........Miss Mary Shaw
Intermission and Promenade Concert in the Illuminated GARDEN.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
PADDY RYAN'S DREAM.
Paddy Ryan..........Mr. Brougham
Nancy........Miss Shaw | Lucy........Miss J. Vernon
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Unrivaled attraction for
THE BENEFIT OF T. W. NEWTON,
On which occasion, for this night only, the great American actress,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Will appear.
SATURDAY, July 10, will commence with
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio..........Mr. R. Johnston.
Katherine..........Mrs. Parker.
After which,
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Antony..........Mr. Collier, (late of Niblo's.)
Cleopatra, with songs and dances..Miss Maggie Mitchell.
Song—"Flag of our Union"..........Mr. J. Dunn.
Dance..........Miss Lang.
La Perche..........by Messrs. Fortier and T. Cony.
To conclude with
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
Putnam..........W. R. Derr.
The celebrated horse *Prairie Bird* will make the daring Horse-Neck Leap.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. PURDY
SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of the
IDIOT WITNESS.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
DEBUTANTE.
After which SHANDY McGUIRE.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
GRAND COMIC MELANGE.
Four great pieces during the
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Mr. E. BLANCHARD'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, July 10, 1858,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The capital farce of WHO'S WHO, or, Where are the Women? After which, the farce of TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN. To conclude with THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN. Celia, Kate Denin Ryan.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Benefit of Mr. E. Blanchard—the drama of THE FOREST OF BONDY, by Mr. Blanchard and his dog, assisted by the company. To conclude with
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

On MONDAY, Agmar the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST, will inaugurate, with his SEANCES MYSTERIEUSES, the Summer Novelties of this establishment.

The rare AQUA-VIVARIA, (in which have just been introduced some blood-red anemones, from Rio Janeiro;) also, a million of curiosities, including the famous Happy Family, Perpetual Motion, enormous Living Serpents, new Wax Work Gallery, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 10.
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT D'ETE
Will be given, under the direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
late of Laura Keene's Theatre, formerly leader of Jullien's renowned band, musical director at Niblo's Garden, leader of the first promenade concerts ever given in London at the Lyceum under Signor Negri, next under Orsini, and then with the celebrated Musard, and now leader of a choice orchestra at the most magnificent Garden ever opened to the public in America.
PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture, "La Dame Blanche"..........Boildieu.
2. New Valse, "Suvenir de Carlsbad"..........Labitzkey.
3. Quadrille, "The Caledonian"..........D'Albert. On favorite Scotch Airs—No. 1, "Jacobite Air." 2. "Charlie, ye are welcome." 3. "Logie o' Buchan." 4. "Green grow the Rushes." 5. "There's na luck about the house," and the Scotch Reel.
4. Solo, "Introduction and Cavatina, from the Opera of the 'Enchantress,'" performed on the Clarionette..........Balfe.
5. Grand Medley, on National American Airs......Baker. "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Washington's March." Finale, descriptive of a Review—The trumpet call—Drum rolls to arms—Discharge of Musketry—Yankee Doodle, &c., accompanied by the shouts of the populace.

PART SECOND.
Intermission of 10 minutes.
1. Operatic selection, "Nino"..........Verdi, introducing the celebrated Scena, "Wilt thou leave thy home?" performed on the Cornet and Trombone.
2. Schottisch, "The happy return"........H. C. Watson.
3. Solo—Ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen"........Crouch. Performed on the Cornet.
4. Operatic Quadrille, "Lucrezia Borgia"........Baker. Containing the choicest morceau in the Opera, the "Bacchanalian Chorus," "De Pascatore," the "Brindisi," &c.
5. Singing Galop, with novel effects..........Lumbye.
CONDUCTOR..........THOMAS BAKER.

CONCERTS
ON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Admittance on Concert nights, 25 cents. Refreshments not included.
On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights 15 cents will be charged at the gates, for which tickets will be given, redeemable in refreshments. Music on those nights also by
WALLACE'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE ICES AND CREAMS
Are made by Mr. CONTOIT'S foreman, under the supervision of Mr. E. V. CLARK.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood........Proprietor | S. Bleeker..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

HOYM'S THEATRE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
THE ONLY SUMMER THEATRE IN AMERICA.
Crowded houses! Immense success of the celebrated and beautiful danseuse
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Late of Ronzani Ballet Troupe, who will appear on SATURDAY, July 10, in two beautiful Ballets, a grand Pas de Deux, and several Spanish Dances, in company with the popular dancers, Mr. G. W. SMITH and LOUIS [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 12, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. [illegible] lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASK Irish linens, table cloths, table-napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, denims, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating apparatus so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEBB, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women; one to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, first class laundress; the other housework and waiting, or for laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will go any distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches, including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience, and has excellent references; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 339 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references; understands her business; distance no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or to mind children, to do fine washing or as waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of references given; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 69 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST REspectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 273 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can show good City references. Call, up stairs, at No. 12 Jersey-st., near Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and can do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 122 East 25th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE, a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child; is kind in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is a neat plain sewer, and kind among children. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st. An Episcopal family preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing, or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, is willing to do general housework; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 202 Front-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Are Protestants, and best of City references given. Inquire at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 105 16th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework; can show City reference. Apply third door from Bond-st., in Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT engineer or foreman, by one who has had 15 years' experience in planning, inventing, building and operating various kinds of mills, hoisting, water and steam machinery; also in overseeing workmen, keeping time, keeping books, paying help, &c., &c. The best of City and country reference given as to character, capability, &c. Address, or call on, J. G. WHITLOCK, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country place preferred. Address JAMES, Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in the City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAPABLE of taking the management of a factory. The goods to be manufactured are ladies' dress articles, skirts, &c., and some experience in this line is requisite. Address, stating the necessary particulars, Post-Office box No. 3,480, New-York.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE IN the grocery trade, a capable book-keeper, who is a thorough and rapid accountant, and writes a handsome, rapid hand. None need apply except they possess the best qualifications. Address, with references, Box No. 660 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL THAT KNOWS how to milk, and can wash and iron well, besides doing general housework; to such a one a good situation offers; a day's journey from this City. Apply at No. 42 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN A tea store. None need apply but those who can produce first-rate City reference. An unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 130 8th av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—QUILTERS.—THREE FIRST-RATE quilters of coat linings can get steady employment, at good prices. Also, tailors to make coats either with or without sewing machines. Call at No. 42 Chambers-st., bringing recommendation.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. One that can bring good reference. None others need apply at No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn. Apply early.

WANTED—GIRLS TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, AT a factory near Yonkers. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

BOARDING.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY?—Apply then at the Boarding Exchange, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 4, where you can have full particulars free. Parties wishing select boarders should apply immediately to
SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 462 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO make arrangements for boarding a small family, or would take two or three single gentlemen; has every convenience for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 51 Jay-st., near Front, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH partial board, by a single gentleman, in a pleasantly located house, with bath, gas, &c., between 14th and 32d sts., 5th av., Broadway and 3d av. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. The advertiser desires to find a permanent home. Address J. J. D., Box No. 2,871 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a parlor or sitting room and two or three bedrooms with board, from now to May next, for a gentleman with wife and nurse. Meals served in private would be preferred. Location between 3d and 6th avs., from 14th to 25th sts. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 1,956, Post-Office.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE house, No. 743 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER—A superior suite of rooms, and a small cottage, suitable for a party of gentlemen, with board, at Woodland Park, late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq., 45 minutes by railroad from Chambers-st. The spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; commodious stable, &c. The cars and steamboat stop at the foot of the lawn, and stages pass the gate every hour. Apply at or address WOODLAND PARK, 151st-st., Carmansville.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE residence is beautifully situated upon the shore of the Great South Bay, and commanding a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean, can accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. Fine sea-bathing, sailing, &c; easy of access by Long Island Railroad. For further particulars, apply to D. L. CORNELL, No. 31 John-st., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, No 228 3d-av.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARMhouse within 40 miles of the City, by a family of three, and one child of ten, and servant; location in Connecticut or Hudson River preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Mr. C., box No. 3,504 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County, or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman, wife, servant and three children. Either both parties together or separate. Address S. D., Box No. 2,694 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with board at a farm-house, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, in a very pleasant and healthy situation. Address, for three days, Mrs. W. D. M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTchester County, at or above White Plains, at a farmhouse, for a family—mother, six children and nurse. Good substantial fare, cool sleeping rooms, and pleasant grounds, required at not exorbitant rate. Address W. E. S., Box No. 654 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, for a widow lady, in some quiet, retired farm house, board not to exceed $7 per week. Address K. J. R., Box No. 4,038 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 23 Dominick-st., or No. 157 Bleecker-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 11, to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton by the steamboats AURORA and UNION. The AURORA will leave Amos-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The UNION will leave 22d st., North River, at 10 and 2; Amos-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Spring-st., at 10½ and 2½; Pier No 4, North River, at 11 and 3; Peck Slip at 11½ and 3½. Returning will leave the Island at 11, 12½, 2, 5½ and 6½ o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Same tickets will be taken on either boat.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain Thos. Jones, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 1:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

PIC-NIC.—THE CARLTON-AVENUE METHODIST Episcopal Sabbath School, Brooklyn, will go on their annual pic-nic to Morris' Grove on Tuesday, July 13. Cars of Long Island Railroad leave corner Vanderbilt and Atlantic sts. at 8 A. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 69 South-st., corner Pine.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by [illegible]

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.
THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building
NO. 343 BROADWAY,
formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 56th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment brick store and dwelling No. 78 Gold-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY TO take the advertiser's first-class unfurnished house; pleasantly located near Madison-av.; and board himself and wife. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement would be made. Reference given and required. Address BARTON, *Times* Office, Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the dépôt, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, 42x37, barn and stables; lot 85x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR WESTern lands or merchandise, a new 3-story brick house, rented to a good paying tenant; the owner lives West, and does not want City property. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$500 TO $600 PER ANNUM WILL be paid by a careful, responsible family (no children) for a neat two or three story house; high stoop preferred; located in a genteel neighborhood below Lexington and 8th avs., and Bleecker and 26th sts. Parties having such house will address at once TENANT, Box No. 4,187, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A MODErate sized house, for a small family, located between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 35th sts. Address Box No. 4,575, Post-office, stating lowest rent for one or more years, size and style of house.

WANTED—A MODERATELY-SIZED FURNISHED house in Brooklyn, for a small family; a situation on the Heights preferred. Address W. J., Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson river, about twenty-five miles from the City of New-York, and ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now in the course of construction, and will be finished about the first of November, which will bring the premises within one hour of the City. Upon the premises there is a good substantial and convenient two-story dwelling, with wing attached, and a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery. For terms and particulars, inquire of W. C. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st., or M. M. DICKINSON, Piermont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence, and farm of 40 acres of excellent land at Chappequa, Westchester County, N. Y., 34 miles from New-York, one mile from dépôt, on Harlem Railroad; nice house, plenty of room, pleasantly located, and all necessary out-buildings in perfect order; good water, large lawn, fields with fruit and ornamental trees; good orchard, and fruit of all kinds in abundance. This place is desirable and should not be overlooked by purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire at J. HYATT'S carpet store, No. 210 Bowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for Western land or property in or near New-York, a large two-story house, 14 rooms, lot 75x350, fine garden, fruit, shade trees, and large river front, 300 feet river flat; quarter of a mile from steamboat landing at Keyport, N. J., suitable for a private residence, boarding-house or hotel, known as Brown's Point property. Price, $5,800. Terms easy. Location healthy and pleasant, and the best place for bathing, fishing, &c; 1½ hours from New York; fare 25 cents. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st., Oak Hall, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A BEAUtiful country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, containing thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house in first-rate order, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings, a variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is one of the most healthy places between New-York and New-Haven. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if sold immediately. Possession given any time.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River at Scarborough, near Sing Sing, five minutes' walk from the dépôt; ten acres of land highly improved, house 40 feet square, all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., New-York or of the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, No. 29 Grand st., New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET AT MANHASSETT, L. I.—A pleasant cottage, with garden and about one acre of land, with a running brook on the premises, and situated within five minutes' walk of the bay; is easy of access by steamer to Sands' Point, from which a stage runs to the door. For particulars and terms, which are low, apply to
W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the dépôt; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post-Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the southern part of Westchester county, 12 miles from Madison Square, with 30 acres of land. This place has all the romance and elegant improvements for a gentleman's residence. It is seldom a place of this character is offered for sale. A note addressed to COUNTRY, Box No. 139, *Times* office, will bring about an interview.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN ORANGE, N. J., containing 10 rooms, with stable and one acre of land, all in fine order; price $5,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URDER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land, beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables.

Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.

Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well calculated for a dairy farm.

The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 138 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 47 acres, 30 miles from New-York, with a great abundance of apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c.; pure spring water at the house; steamer to Nyack, and stage to the door. Price $4,000.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858. Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
4:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:15 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..........$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..........5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..........5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 4:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and [illegible]:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 17. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 10th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves foot of Robinson-st. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 o'clock. Passage and freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, at the office on the dock.

FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS from New-York to New Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day, at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night, at 11. No charge for Berths.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, will assemble at No 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., on Sunday, July 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend divine service in a body at St. Paul's Church in Broadway. Let every veteran be present. The invitation is to all. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
Col. A. W. JONES, Vice-President.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. New-York to Galway, Ireland.
The splendid steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
will positively leave New-York for Galway, on FRIDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 37, North River. Her accommodations are of the first class.

Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions for the passage to Galway: First class, $[illegible]; second class, $50; third class, $30.

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin.
For passage, freight, and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, [illegible]
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY..........Aug. [illegible]
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY..........[illegible]

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL..........July 10	Aug. 1.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. [illegible]

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $[illegible].
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE GEORGE.
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Capt. JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1, from
CALDWELL TO TICONDEROGA,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
open for the reception of guests May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 10, for Highlands Ocean House, and Red Bank..........9 A. M.	Saturday, July 10..4½ P. M.
Saturday, July 10...1½ P. M.	Sunday, July 11...3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 11......7 A. M.	Monday, July 12...4 P. M.
Monday, July 12..8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 13...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 13..9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 14..4½ P. M.
Wedn'day July 14..10 A. M.	Thursday, July 15..5½ P. M.
Thursday, July 15..10½ A. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:
Time Table for the LONG BRANCH:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, July 10..4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10..6 A. M.
Monday, July 12..2½ P. M.	Monday, July 12..7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 13..3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 13..7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 14..3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 14..7 A. M.
Thursday, July 15..4½ P. M.	Thursday, July 15..7 A. M.
Friday, July 16..5 P. M.	Friday, July 16..7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with the boat for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.
Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOWMAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. FOOT ROBINSON-STREET.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 10, 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 10, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 11, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 11, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 11, 6 P. M.	Monday, July 12, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 12, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, [illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Wednes'y, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M.	Thursday, July 15, 6½ A. M.

Fare 25 cents.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock..........5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood..........[illegible] A. M.
Great Neck..........5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove..........[illegible] A. M.
Sands' Point..........5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point..........[illegible] A. M.
Glen Cove..........6:00 P. M.	Great Neck..........7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood..........6:30 P. M.	Bayles' Dock..........8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 5½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peekskill (by ferry,) West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 6½ and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer GEORGE T. STANLEY, Captain T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. every morning at 8 o'clock. Sundays at 7, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; stopping at Amos-st. each way.

STEAMBOAT THOMAS POWELL.—THE steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. ANDERSON, is now running in place of the "Thomas Powell," and will continue to run until the repairs to the Powell are completed.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall-st. every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] AUCTION [illegible] HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. [illegible], near [illegible]-av., embracing a large collection of [illegible] furniture.

[illegible] rosewood suites covered in silk, brocatel and [illegible], rosewood 7-octave piano, rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible] curtains, cornices, shades, &c.; carpets, rugs, [illegible] vases and paintings.

[illegible] Furniture—Solid oak extension table, [illegible] oak [illegible], fine table cutlery, cut glass of every description.

[illegible] Furniture—In rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofa, rocking chairs, mattresses, bolster, pillows, &c.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood [illegible], mahogany suites covered in hair cloth, mahogany [illegible] chairs, mahogany lounges, in hair cloth and [illegible], mahogany chairs in hair cloth, oak and walnut [illegible] tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, with [illegible], muslin and lace window curtains, rosewood arm and easy chairs, in damask, Boston rockers, [illegible] cribs, hair mattresses, down pillows, feather pillows, feather beds, hair mattresses, together with a general assortment of cut glass and china.

[illegible] o'clock, two cases of fancy wooling, or negro [illegible]

[illegible] H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SALE OF [illegible] THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' [illegible]

[illegible] Michigan Southern 1st mtge Bonds.
[illegible] Indiana 1st mtge Bonds.
[illegible] Bennington Railroad.........$100 each
[illegible] Regular Sale WEDNESDAY, July 14.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF THE VALUABLE [illegible] PROPERTY, NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-[illegible], 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

W[illegible] SELL, [illegible] AT [illegible] O'CLOCK, [illegible] salesroom [illegible] by virtue of an execution, one [illegible] piano forte, book[illegible] brushes, and 12 cases [illegible]

[illegible] H. REID, Constable.

[illegible] AND ALL WHOM IT MAY [illegible] notice, that on the 13th day of July [illegible] the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in [illegible] Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public [illegible] mare and colt, now in his possession, unless [illegible] charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, [illegible]

STEPHEN WEART.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—[illegible] Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by [illegible]. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, [illegible] 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and [illegible] an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured [illegible] for this City, finished in various styles of cases, [illegible] prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes [illegible] to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes [illegible] rent upon the most favorable terms.

[illegible] PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS [illegible] Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or [illegible] at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for [illegible] with [illegible] and iron screw, [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, No. 34 Pearl-st.

[illegible]

$2,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN MAY [illegible]

$3,000.—WANTED—A PERSON WITH THIS [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.

F. Deming, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
August Belmont, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. Williams, President. H. Jenkins, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kissam & Taylor.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY'S OBLIGATIONS
WANTED BY
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$339,144 35
Overdrafts		1,219 71
Due from Banks		8,411 55
Due from the Directors of the Bank		21,039 76
Real Estate		29,929 71
Specie		17,525 14
Cash items, viz: Checks on other Banks		38,083 56
Stocks		128,849 26
Bills of Solvent Banks		5,113 00
Loss and Expense Account		1,336 36
Total		$570,601 64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$173,300 00
Circulation Registered	$109,596 00	
Less Notes on hand	6,839 00	—102,757 00
Profits		7,133 57
Due to Banks		79
Due Depositors, on demand		285,929 28
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, Dividends		471 00
Total		$570,601 64

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and JOSEPH H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858 in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, July 7, 1858. Richard Kelly, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK on Saturday, June 19, 1858.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$987,932 22
Overdrafts		192 68
Due from Banks		11,418 96
Due from the Directors of the Bank		45,793 21
Real Estate		104,308 07
Specie		279,929 50
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks, good		71,890 85
Stocks		130,746 09
Bills of Solvent Banks		6,396 00
Loss and Expense Account		4,886 75
Total		$1,643,443 31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$747,600 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000 00	
Less notes on hand	3,829 00	—96,171 00
Profits		46,301 19
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		23,808 21
Due Depositors on demand		729,346 24
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads Dividends Uncalled for		831 67
Total		$1,643,443 31

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—C. BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, June 19, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, July, 9, 1858.

Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

Office of the Ohio State Agency,
New-York City, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New-York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE—$100,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable in New-York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,800,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,000,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds, and for any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 40 Ann-st., in said City of New-York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.

H. A. SCHLEICHER,
FREDERICK KONIG, } Assignees of Koch & Co.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 37 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

Office of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co.,
New-York, July 8, 1858.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, July 2, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of twenty per cent on the outstanding notes and acceptances of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after 2d inst.

J. N. PERKINS.

$25,000.—FARM MORTGAGES SECURITY, worth double, and interest 10 per cent., semi-annual, good bond. Capitalists cannot find a surer or better investment. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

JOHN BRAINERD.

$5,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on real estate worth more than double the amount, located in an improving part of Brooklyn. Apply to H. C. BOYD, No. 10 Platt-st., New-York; or, A. M. WOOD, Tax Collector's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice, at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth, a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier mirrors, marble-top etagere centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads, and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house, No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution,
No. 170 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution,
No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

James P. Haight, Secretary.

Mariners' Savings Bank,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

I. T. Smith, Secretary.

Brooklyn, New-York, June 28, 1858.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half, ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

Watertown and Rome Railroad Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Watertown, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

Importers' and Traders' Bank,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building,)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

June 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company,
No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) July 2, 1858—dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after Thursday the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, June 28, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New York, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

Merchants' Exchange Bank,
in the City of New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets.
New-York, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
Office No. 10 Wall-st., New York, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Continental Bank, New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.

New-York, July 9, 1858.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, June 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

Mercantile Bank,
New-York, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Office of the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. Co.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, New-York, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.

New-York, July 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10¾ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10¾ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

Richard A. Oakley, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Branch Office No. 11 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.,
Writes at the REDUCED RATES, and will hereafter make a deduction of FIVE PER CENT when the premium is paid to the parties insured, or their brokers or agents. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 9, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Greenwich Savings Bank,
No. 73 Sixth avenue, cor. Waverley-place,
July Interest for 1858.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.

Wasen. R. Vermilye,
John S. Dickerson, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

P. W. Engs,
Chas. Miles, } Vice Presidents.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months, ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

William Nelson, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.

New-York, July 7, 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

Andrew Warner, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. Brinkerhoff, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL
AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL
COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON..........$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON..........10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.

COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New-York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms; but treats also in full of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.

No. 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "Certificats d'Etudes" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) and which are to be seen by every one: viz: RICORD, Hopital des Veneriens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charite; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitie; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicetre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 82 Bleecker-st., corner Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty's prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He receives more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Depot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For purifying the blood. Those afflicted with cutaneous and eruptive diseases will find in the columns of almost every newspaper [illegible] periodical [illegible] certificates and testimonials from those who have been speedily cured of these dreadful complaints by the purifying and powerfully regenerative qualities of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of disease, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of these terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. WARD NO. 486 BROADWAY MAKES THE most astonishing cures of private disease ever known. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Dr. WARD invites all disappointed elsewhere. Cure guaranteed without mercury or hindrance from diet. Recent cases cured in three days. Medical Book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and arranged so that patients never meet. Dr. WARD attends till ten at night. Afflicted call without delay. Patients in country send or write. No charge for consultation.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—KEMP'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain,
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

MY IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—My attention is directed to an advertisement in the Times of the 26th ult., signed by my unfortunate brother, J. Sigesmond Jr., a boy about 16 years of age, seduced from me by Dr. Putnam, and now used by Dr. Durkin, who advertises to make and fit artificial teeth, according to my improvement, proposing to instruct others in the art. It is very painful to be compelled to protect myself by a caution to the public against the ungrateful and unworthy conduct of a brother, for which there is no justification or remedy, and which should be attributed more to the improper influences of designing and more experienced persons than his own misguided and inexperienced mind. It is only necessary to say, therefore, that neither my brother (whose name is used to deceive) nor those he instructs can make artificial teeth in conformity with my improvement, although they may do me injury by their imperfect and defective imitations.

S. B. SIGESMOND, No 61 Bleecker-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby alleviating the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 56 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.

W. B. ROBERTS, No. 56 Bond-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—TERENCE McGUIRE against HENRY COOK and HENRIETTA his wife, SAMUEL F. WHITING, MARTIN DICKSON and THOMAS WHITE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To MARTIN DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.

H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 4, 1858. H. S. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
Executors.

ja16-law-6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 126 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.

13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 14, 1858.

SARAH E. HARLEY,
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.

ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of C. McAdam, No. 86 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.

LEVI R. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6m S*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN,
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.

20f-law6mS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
GEORGE MYGATT,
JOHN INGRAHAM.

New-York, July 1, 1858.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
JOHN INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HEMAN CHAPIN, Jr.,
THOMAS HOWARD.

New-York, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting under the name of ACKERMAN & PETERS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the undersigned, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

GEORGE ACKERMAN,
S. D. PETERS.

New-York, July 6, 1858.

The undersigned will continue the business at his old stand, Nos. 537 and 57½ Hudson-st.

New-York, July 6, 1858. GEORGE ACKERMAN.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 16 Cliff-st.

WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN H. SCOTT.

New-York, July 6, 1858.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. S. S. BACHMAN as partner in my business. The firm from this day will be J. GARSON & CO.

New York, July 1, 1858. J. GARSON.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders [illegible]

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED to order, and ruled and bound in any pattern. LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER-PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. [illegible] for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, CORPORATIONS and MERCHANTS furnished of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM S. HAWS, No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—Latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful [illegible]. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1858.

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of *General Orders*, No. 10, of July 7, 1857:

I—PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John C. Palfrey, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1857, the date of Captain Leadbetter's resignation.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Captain Campbell Graham, to be Major, Dec. 9, 1857, *vice* Turnbull, deceased.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. L. Kirby Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1857, the date of Captain Graham's promotion.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, to be Colonel, June 14, 1858, *vice* Harney, appointed Brigadier General.

Major Marshall S. Howe, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1858, *vice* Cooke, promoted.

Captain Lawrence P. Graham, to be Major, June 14, 1858, *vice* Howe, promoted.

First Lieutenant William D. Smith, to be Captain, June 4, 1858, *vice* Calhoun, deceased. [Company F.]

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Starr, to be Captain, June 14, 1858, *vice* Graham, promoted. [Company D.]

Second Lieutenant George A. Gordon, to be First Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, *vice* Smith, promoted. [Company B.]

Second Lieutenant John Mullins, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, *vice* Starr, promoted. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, *vice* Gordon, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles J. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, *vice* Mullins, promoted. [Company I.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Carr, to be Captain, June 11, 1858, *vice* Anderson, resigned. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Oliver H. Fish, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1858, the date of First Lieutenant Carr's promotion. [Company B.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Second-Lieut. Fitzhugh, to be Second-Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1858, *vice* Wood, resigned [Company B.]

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Brevet Second-Lieut. Henry C. McNeill, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1857, *vice* Wright, deceased. [Company C.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. John Wood Erving, of the Second Artillery, to be Colonel, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Crane, deceased.

Capt. Robert Anderson, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Dimick, promoted to Second Artillery.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Maj. Justin Dimick, of the First Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Erving, promoted to First Artillery.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant James A. Hardie, to be Captain, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Anderson, promoted to First Artillery. [Company G.]

Second Lieutenant John Drysdale, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Hardie, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Abram C. Wildrick, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1857, *vice* Drysdale, promoted. [Company C.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Gustavus A. DeRussy, to be Captain, Aug. 17, 1857, *vice* Greland, deceased. [Company K.]

First Lieutenant John S. Garland, to be Captain, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Magilton, resigned. [Company I.]

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Bagley, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1857, *vice* DeRussy, promoted. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Frederick M. Follett, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1857, *vice* Willcox, resigned. [Company G.]

Second Lieutenant George S. James, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Garland, promoted. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George A. Kensel, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1857, *vice* Bagley, promoted. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morgan, of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1857, *vice* Follett, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis Beach, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* James, promoted. [Company E.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Seth M. Barton, to be Captain, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Miller, resigned. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Walter Jones, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Barton, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Aurelius F. Cone, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1857, *vice* Ives, deceased. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George Ryan, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1857, *vice* Jones, promoted. [Company B.] [Since transferred to 7th Infantry.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John P. Hawkins, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1857, *vice* Wright, deceased. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Conrad, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1857, *vice* Hawkins, promoted. [Company E.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James N. Ward, to be Captain, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Van Horn, deceased. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant Alexander E. Steen, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Ward, promoted. [Company A.]

Second Lieutenant Matthew L. Davis, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1858, *vice* Daniel, resigned. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George W. Holt, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1857, *vice* Steen, promoted. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Lee, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1858, *vice* Davis, promoted. [Company I.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward J. Conner, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1857, *vice* Nugen, deceased. [Company A.]

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Edmund C. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Palfrey, resigned. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Plummer, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Van Bokkelen, who vacates his regimental commission. [Company K.]

Second Lieutenant David P. Hancock, to be First Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, *vice* Pearce, resigned. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant John S. Marmaduke, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Jones, promoted. [Company B.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, of the First Infantry, to be second Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Plummer, promoted. [Company A.] [Since transferred to First Infantry.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lafayette Peck, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, *vice* Hancock, promoted. [Company H.]

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. English, to be Captain, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Guthrie, deceased. [Company H.]

Second Lieutenant Philip A. Owen, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Davis, resigned. [Company C.]

Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Harvie, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* English, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second-Lieutenant Paul J. Quattlebaum, of the Third Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1857, *vice* Owen, promoted. [Company B.]

Brevet Second-Lieutenant Robert H. Anderson, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Second-Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1857, *vice* Harvie, promoted. [Company E.]

PROMOTION BY BREVET.

Colonel Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, Nov. 18, 1857, "for meritorious conduct, in the ability, zeal, energy and prudence displayed by him in the command of the army in Utah."

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Harney, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, to be Brigadier-General, June 14, 1858, *vice* Smith deceased.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant William L. Cabell, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 6, 1858, *vice* Masten, resigned.

William H. Gill, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, June 12, 1858, *vice* McNutt, declined.

James C. McCarty, of Tennessee, to be Military Storekeeper, June 14, 1858, *vice* White, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph C. Baily, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Oct. 17, 1857, *vice* Byrne, resigned.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thomas G. Rhett, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Paymaster, June 14, 1858, *vice* Walker, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dennis Murphy, of Virginia, to be Paymaster and Military Storekeeper, April 7, 1858, *vice* Lucas, deceased.

REAPPOINTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Alexander W. Reynolds, lately Assistant-Quartermaster in the Army of the United States, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from Aug. 5, 1847, *vice* Brent, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register, next below Captain Stewart Van Vliet.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Matthew R. Stevenson, lately First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to be a Captain in the same regiment, to date from Jan. 2, 1858, *vice* Humber, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register next below Captain Joseph H. Potter.

III.—Appointments made by the President, since the adjournment of the Senate.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Charles H. Ingraham, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1858, *vice* Smith, resigned. [Company K.]

The following named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are attached to the army with the Brevet of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29, 1812, to rank from July 1, 1858:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Rank.		
1.	Cadet William C. Paine.	

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

3.	Cadet Joseph Dixon.	
4.	Cadet William H. Echols.	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

2.	Cadet Moses J. White.	

DRAGOON ARM.

		Regiment.
10.	Cadet Leroy Napier, Jr.	(1st.)
11.	Cadet Solomon Williams	(2d.)
12.	Cadet Richard H. Brewer	(1st.)

CAVALRY ARM.

15.	Cadet Andrew Jackson, Jr.	(1st.)

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

13.	Cadet Samuel McKee.	
19.	Cadet Edward P. Cressey.	

ARTILLERY ARM.

5.	Cadet John S. Saunders	(2d.)
6.	Cadet James H. Hallonquist	(3d.)
7.	Cadet Thomas R. Tannatt	(3d.)
8.	Cadet Marcus P. Miller	(4th.)

INFANTRY ARM.

14.	Cadet James J. Van Horn	(1st.)
16.	Cadet Charles G. Harker	(2d.)
17.	Cadet Sardine P. Reed	(3d.)
18.	Cadet Royal T. Frank	(5th.)
20.	Cadet Asa B. Carey	(6th.)
21.	Cadet William H. Bell	(2d.)
22.	Cadet Bryan M. Thomas	(8th.)
23.	Cadet William J. L. Nicodemus	(5th.)
24.	Cadet Oliver P. Gooding	(4th.)
25.	Cadet William G. Robinson	(7th.)
26.	Cadet George N. Bascom	(9th.)
27.	Cadet Charles E. Jesup	(10th.)

IV—TRANSFERRED.

Capt. Horace Brooks, 2d Artillery, from Company A to Company H, April 3, 1858.

Capt. William Austine, 3d Artillery, from Company K to Company B.

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 3d Artillery, from Company B to Company K.

Capt. William F. Barry, 2d Artillery, from Company H to Company A, April 3, 1858.

Second Lieut. St. Clair Dearing, 4th Infantry, to the 2d Artillery, March 17, 1858.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Turner, 2d Artillery, to the 4th Infantry, March 17, 1858.

Second Lieut. Alexander B. Montgomery, 3d Artillery, to the 4th Artillery, Aug. 27, 1857.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Kip, 4th Artillery, to the 3d Artillery, Aug. 27, 1857.

Second Lieut. George Ryan, 1st Infantry, to the 7th Infantry, June 24, 1858.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Farrand, 7th Infantry, to the 1st Infantry, June 24, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. Thomas J. Berry, 1st Dragoons, to the 2d Dragoons, April 13, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. Manning M. Kimmell, 2d Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858.

Brevet Second Lieut. John T. Magruder, 2d Cavalry, to the 1st Cavalry, April 24, 1858.

V—CASUALTIES.

Resigned, (13)

Capt. Frederick H. Masten, Assistant-Quartermaster, Dec. 31, 1857.

Capt. Danville Leadbetter, Corps of Engineers, Dec. 31, 1857.

Capt. George T. Anderson, 1st Cavalry, June 11, 1858.

Capt. Andrew G. Miller, 1st Infantry, Oct. 31, 1857.

Capt. Albert L. Magilton, 4th Artillery, Dec. 29, 1857.

First Lieut. Orlando B. Willcox, 4th Artillery, Sept. 10, 1857.

First Lieut. Nicholas B. Pearce, 7th Infantry, April 20, 1858.

First Lieut. Robert H. Davis, 9th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1857.

First Lieut. Edward A Palfrey, 7th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1857.

First Lieut. Junius Daniel, 3d Infantry, Jan. 14, 1858.

Second Lieut. Thos. F. Smith, 8th Infantry, April 1, 1858.

Assistant Surgeon John Byrne, Oct. 31, 1857.

Commission vacated under the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846.

By First Lieutenant William K. Van Bokkelen, 7th Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster—his *regimental* commission, (only,) Jan. 2, 1858.

Commission vacated by new appointment.

By Brigadier General William S. Harney, his commission as Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, June 14, 1858.

Died, (16.)

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Brig.-Gen., at *Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*, May 17, 1858.

Col. Ichabod B. Crane, 1st Artillery, at *Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Oct. 5, 1857.

Brevet Col. William Turnbull, Major Corps of Topographical Engineers, at *Wilmington, N. C.*, Dec. 9, 1857.

Brevet Maj. Jefferson Van Horne, Captain 3d Infantry, at *Albuquerque, New-Mexico*, Sept. 28, 1857.

Capt. Thomas L. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster, at *Fort Leavenworth, K. T.*, Jan. 13, 1858.

Capt. Charles H. Humber, 7th Infantry, at *Fort Smith, Arkansas*, Jan. 2, 1858.

Capt. Patrick Calhoun, 2d Dragoons, at *Pendleton, S. C.*, June 4, 1858.

Capt. Presley N. Guthrie, 9th Infantry, at *Newport, Ky.*, Dec. 29, 1857.

Capt. John H. Greland, 4th Artillery, at *Fort Myers, Fa.*, Aug. 17, 1857.

First Lieut. Thomas Wright, 2d Infantry, at *Fort Randall, N. T.*, Oct. 12, 1857.

Second Lieut. John Nugent, 4th Infantry, at *Fort Steilacoom, W. T.*, Oct. 22, 1847.

Second Lieut. James Wright, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, at *Albuquerque, New-Mexico*, Oct. 26, 1857.

Second Lieut. Brayton C. Ives, 1st Infantry, at *Fort Clarke, Texas*, June 27, 1857.

Paymaster Benjamin Walker, at *St. Louis, Mo.*, May 28, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Edward Lucas, Jr., Ordnance Department, at *Harper's Ferry, Va.*, March 5, 1858.

Military Storekeeper Chester B. White, Quartermaster's Department, at *Benicia Barracks, Cal.*, Jan. 12, 1858.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order, to the companies to which they succeeded, in the natural course of promotion or appointment. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made by competent authority, it will take precedence of the former.

VII. The number prefixed to the name of each of the Brevet Second Lieutenants, in the above list of appointments, indicates his rank among those of the same date.

VIII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the *birth-place* of the officer appointed, his *age*, and *residence*, when appointed, will, in every case, be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

IX. The officers promoted will join their proper stations and companies without delay; unless, on detached service, acting under special instructions, or on leave of absence, when they will so report, by letter, to the commanders of their respective corps, regiments and posts.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official Memorandum of a portion of Captain Marcy's Route from New-Mexico to Camp Scott.

CAMP SCOTT, UTAH, June 16, 1858.

MAJOR—In conformity with the directions of the General commanding, I have the honor to submit the following memorandum of that portion of the route I travelled on my return from New-Mexico, lying between the crossing of the North Fork of the Platte and Green rivers. This route strikes the Platte upon the Cherokee trail, about two miles above Bryan's Crossing, and is decidedly preferable, for the reason that the bluffs upon the east side are much lower, and the approach much more shallow at the Cherokee Crossing. It was, when I passed, about seventy yards wide and four feet deep—was rising, and I dare say is now above a fording stage. We left a flat boat upon the high bank on the west side, which has sufficient capacity to carry the largest wagon, with its load.

Good grass and wood are abundant here. From the Platte the road passes over a rolling country, without grass, until it strikes a branch of Sage Creek, (12 miles,) where there is a limited supply. Sage is found everywhere along the road, and constitutes the only fuel between the Platte and Green Rivers. Camping places may be found upon all the three branches of Sage Creek, but the grass is rather scarce for a large number of animals. Bryan's Road passes up the most westerly branch, and leaves our route.

The first camping-place, after passing Sage Creek, is upon a small branch running to the east, thirteen miles from Sage Creek. There is a sparse growth of bunch grass near the stream, but two miles further, upon the old road, there is a spring branch, along the borders of which there is a good supply of excellent grass. Following down the branch, about a mile below the crossing into a cañon, there is a large spring.

Our train leaves the emigrant road at this place, and bears to the left around the mountains, passing over a very barren section for ten miles, when it enters a valley, through which runs a small creek, upon which we found very good grass. The water here is sweet and palatable.

Our next day's march was over firm ground, but without water, until we arrived near camp. Here we found some brackish ponds of muddy water, which, I was informed by our guides, can always be depended upon in the dryest seasons.

The grass is abundant and good in the hills to the north of these ponds. We again intersected Evans' Trail at this point. It makes a very great bend to the north around the mountains, and our guides, who have travelled both, are of opinion that our road is some fifty miles shorter.

From thence we followed Evans' road, passing two ponds at about three and eight miles from our last camp, and encamped on the eastern border of an extensive flat, where there are several ponds of brackish water, with good grass on the adjoining hills. Indeed, in all the hills upon this part of the road, there is abundance of grass.

The flat is destitute of grass, with a red clay soil, which was firm and smooth when I passed it, but would probably become soft and boggy in a wet season. It is six miles across this flat by the road, and there are several ponds of water near the western border, with good grass near.

From thence to the next water the distance is fifteen miles. This is a small spring branch that runs into Bitter Creek, and at the head it has sufficient water for the largest Government trains. The water is slightly brackish, but quite wholesome.

Our route strikes Bitter Creek at the mouth of this creek, eight miles from its sources, thence down the right bank of Bitter Creek, four miles to our camp.

Bitter Creek is a narrow and deep stream, with high abrupt clay banks, making it very difficult to cross or approach with animals. The water is brackish, but animals drink it eagerly. There are but few places on the creek bottom where any grass is seen, and it is only here and there that it can be found on the adjacent hills. Our camp near the Rocky Bluffs, that come near the creeks, is the last accessible grass until reaching the low range of grassy hills, which slope down the creek on the opposite side. Here there is a good crossing for animals, and by camping at this place, the best grass would be secured. From thence to our camp is 17 miles along the bank of the creek. Here we found only tolerable grass in the hills on the south side of the creek.

There is a fine sulphur spring near the road, at the point where we leave the creek. Thence our road passes round the hills, and at four miles crosses two small spring branches, which issue from very elevated hills upon the right. The water from these springs is excellent, and the grass here cannot be surpassed. The road from thence turns again into the valley of Bitter Creek, which it follows to its confluence with the Green River.

Bitter Creek is inclosed upon both sides by very elevated bluffs, that are cut up into numerous cañons and arroyos, rendering it almost impracticable to pass with wagons, except directly upon the north bank, where the road already runs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] R. B. MARCY,
Captain Fifth Infantry.

Major F. J. PORTER, Ass't Adjt. Gen. Army Utah, Camp Scott.

Movements of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 9.

We have dispatches from Leavenworth to the 6th inst. by the U. S. Express to Booneville. They say the special messenger named in a previous dispatch reached the fort yesterday with the official orders for Gen. HARNEY, which went forward this morning per Capt. SIMPSON.

[These orders were published exclusively in the TIMES several days ago.]

An Express arrived from Utah yesterday, but the dates are old and contain nothing additional.

Gen. HARNEY was at Fort Kearney on the 29th of June.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 334 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

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For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
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[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST! THE LAST.—The dramatic season terminates at Barnum's Museum to-day, in a grand *feu de joie* of comic entertainments, both afternoon and evening, the latter being for the benefit of Mr. E. BLANCHARD. Such a galaxy of humor is seldom encountered. Such a collection of fun and satisfaction very rarely indeed. WYMAN, the Wizard, inaugurates Summer novelties at Barnum's, on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

"HATS OFF."—This is a frequent exclamation, but we cannot help thinking that it first came in fashion more for the reason of ugliness in the article named than out of courtesy or necessity. We are certain, however, that no person would willingly use the words, since the universal acclaim has been in favor of the splendid hats manufactured by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep *death itself at bay*. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8.

$3,000	U. S. 6s 1862	105	200	Erie R. R. s10	17⅛
5,000	Mich. State 6s '78	104	100	do	17⅛
6,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	160	do s3	17⅜
6,000	N. C. State 6s	96	56	Del. & H. C. Co. b30	98
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	84⅛	50	do	98
10,000	do.	84⅛	5	do	98⅛
1,000	Ohio State 6s '86	106	20	Harlem R. R. pref.	23⅜
7,000	do. c	106⅛	20	Panama Railroad	103⅜
4,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	30	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
3,000	N. Y. Cen R R 6s	89	50	do s30	26⅝
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	100	600	Reading Railroad	46⅛
12,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	76⅛	700	do s3	46⅛
5,000	Read. R R.Bs.'86	67	100	do s30	45⅞
5,000	Ill. C. R R.Bs. s30	87⅛	350	do b3	46⅛
10,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	84	500	do s30	45⅞
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	33⅛	160	do s5	46⅛
14,000	do	33⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R. ...b60	57
13,000	do	33⅛	115	do	57
15,000	do	33	500	do s10	57
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. Bs.	89	170	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	22
5,000	Han. & St Jos. R.B.	61	100	do b60	22
16,000	do	60	207	Mich. S. & N. Ia p. sk.	43⅛
7,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b	63	5	Cleve. Col. & Cin R.	92⅛
12	Merch. Bank	110⅛	145	Galena & Chic. R.	87⅛
10	Hanover Bank	90	250	do	87⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank	105⅛	100	do b60	87⅜
25	St Nicholas Bank	95	500	Cleve & Tol. R. ...b30	34
25	Park Bank	160⅛	100	do	33⅞
30	National Bank	107⅛	400	do	34
30	Penn. Coal Co.	75⅛	250	do	34⅛
450	N. Y. Cen. R. c	83⅝	200	do s3	34⅛
150	do s3	83⅛	325	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	74⅝
250	do b60	83⅝	50	do s30	74⅝
1150	do	83⅛	100	do	74⅜
100	do b30	83⅛	60	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6
100	do b3	83⅝	100	do	5⅝
100	do b10	83⅞	600	Gardiner Gold Co.	1

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	California St. 7s.	89	200	Erie R. R.	17⅞
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅛	300	do	18
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s.	97	50	Hudson R. R. s30	26⅛
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	89	100	Reading R. R. R.	46⅛
3,600	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	87⅛	300	do s30	46
34,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bds	33	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59
1,000	M. C. RR 8 ₩c. 1st Mtge S.F.C. Bds.	97⅛	7	N. H. & H. R. R.	119
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	83⅞	105	Panama R. R.	103⅛
200	do s60	83⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s30	87⅞
150	do	84	50	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	74⅛
100	do b30	84	200	do s60	74⅛
50	do s10	83⅞	100	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	20

FRIDAY, July 9—P. M.

The mail packet for Europe to-morrow is the *Ariel*, for Southampton and Havre. The business in Exchange is moderate, and the rates on London somewhat irregular, bank and bank signatures 109¼@109½. Some Southern bank bills were done at the inside fraction, while a few transactions in particular names, and drawn to a point, were made at the extreme. Francs 5.13¾@5.12½. No variation in money rates to-day. Lenders offer more at 4 ₩ cent., on State and other dividend stocks, subject to call, than the Brokers want at present. The terms of discount are steady at 4@5 for prime, and 6@7 for fair bills; with a less strict classification of names, where the parties have gone through the late crisis with credit. The Custom Duties this week show a fair increase on June, though of course immensely behind this time last season when the new Tariff came into play. Some surprise has been expressed that the Secretary of the Treasury should offer to borrow only half the authorized Loan, at present, instead of the whole at once. But it may be that he will be able to work well through the Fall months with $10,000,000 in addition to the Customs. His present balances at New-York are $5,324,008.

The market for Stocks continues to gain strength, not so much in the actual advance in prices, which seems gradual, as in the more confident character of the dealings. Some considerable sales were made yesterday, as reported in our last review—partly in realization on the rise of the day before—and these induced a number of contract sales in the afternoon, and also at the early session of the Brokers to-day, at rather lower prices. But the market soon recovered its rising tone, and later in the day, and to the close, the *Bull* account predominated. The demand was quite free for New-York Central at 84@84¼, closing 84 bid; for Rock Island, which advanced to 75¼ at the close, for Michigan Central up to 59¼—the last offers to sell being 60 ₩ cent.—and in Erie at 18 ₩ cent. In State Stocks the offerings at the Board are moderate, but about $200,000 in New-York Fives at 103, Ohios of 1886 at 106¼, and Virginias at about 92¾, were taken privately. The absorption in this way has been very large of late. A leading jobber reports a constant demand at his counter, fully equal to his free purchases at the Board, which have been remarked upon of late. The La Crosse Land Grants were less strong, the sellers meeting the market at 33¼@33. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are firm again; the shares being scarce among the Brokers are not much speculated in. Galena and Chicago shares continue firm, leaving off 87½@87¾ ₩ cent. The certainty of the resumption of dividends on this stock in August, the assured regular half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on New-York Central in August, and the prospect of the early renewal of dividends on the Rock Island and Michigan Central carry more weight, at present, in favor of the general market, than the recent discussion of disagreement about passenger fares over the trunk lines from the seaboard to the West, is able to neutralize. The speculative sellers on this last-named influence, after putting out heavy lines in Central at 80@82@82½, seem less confident of their profits, even while professing to believe that the breach made by the Erie management will not be soon healed. The affair, however to be deplored by the well-wishers of Railway property in general as an unworthy and uncalled-for squabble, has no real significance, so far as the current healthy finances of the Central Company are concerned. These have been guarded with the utmost economy, in the working expenses, price of labor, fuel, &c., and promise, we understand, quite as favorable a result for the Income Fund, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, on seven millions in gross, as on eight millions last year. As for the 8 ₩ cent. dividend itself, irrespective of the surplus to be carried over, it was earned in 1855, on $6,550,000, when labor was much dearer than at present; and the great body of the permanent stockholders entertain no doubt that it will continue to be earned by force of the universal local advantages of the line.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COMPANY, JUNE 1, 1858.

	1858. June 1	vs.	1857. June 1
Capital	$6,057,840		$6,058,092
Funded Debt	8,284,063		5,836,563
Floating Debt	118,576		1,450,824
Income Balance	87,418		564,803
Dividend uncalled for	513		704
Total	$14,548,410		$13,910,986
Construction	$12,847,238		$11,848,957
New-Albany Stock	609,763		609,763
Joliet Stock and Bonds	206,825		186,842
Steamboats	311,719		311,719
Bills, accounts, cash, &c.	572,865		953,705
Total	$14,548,410		$13,910,986

The features of the present Report are, that the heavy floating debt of last season, and which had been running on for several years, has been funded, and part of the original debt renewed, at a cost, in the way of discount upon the New Loan of the Company negotiated soon after the crisis, of $865,603, and that this item, with $132,678 for new machinery, &c., goes to swell the construction cost of the line. The income balance of last season is reduced by the payment of the June dividend, 1857, of 5 ₩ cent., $302,855. No further dividend was declared during the year, and no part of the net earnings placed to the credit of income account. The new year starts June 1, 1858, with the bills and accounts due to the Company, and materials on hand, reduced by revaluation to the cash worth of $572,865, equal to the payment of that portion of the funded debt falling due within the years 1858 and 1859. The general balance sheet would therefore seem to be clean for the strict application of the net earnings of the present year, first to the funded interest and then to the renewal of regular dividends upon the Stock. It is this impression, we presume, which has caused the shares to rise, on the Report, to 5@6 ₩ cent. They left off this afternoon 59¾@60 ₩ cent.

The Report, by way of illustrating the effect of the change of times wrought by the crisis, upon the economies as well as earnings of the road, states that since 1st January last $252,991 has been saved, as compared with the expenses of the same five months in 1857, and that this is equal to 30 ₩ cent., or as $574,038 is to $827,029 last year. At the same time, the traffic only fell off $227,713, leaving $25,277 net gain on the profits of this season. This test would reduce the operating expenses of the road once more to 50 ₩ cent. of the gross traffic. And it will require $1,150,000 in gross for the first half of the new year to resume dividends at the rate of 8 ₩ cent. in December next, and to pay interest at the rate of 8 ₩ cent per annum on the funded debt. Last year the traffic was in

June	$242,857	September	$269,34[illegible]
July	217,181	October	256,325
August	173,706	November	217,589
Total Six months			$1,377,004

The Ætna Fire Insurance Company of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Greenwich Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ₩ cent. on larger sums. The Mercantile Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports that

> "The application of the Mechanics' Banking Association for admission to membership in the Clearing House Association was unsuccessful yesterday, though the action was not final. Of the thirty-three members present 20 voted in favor, 10 against, and 2 blanks, the presiding officer having only a casting vote. As the resolution to admit required three-fourths of all the votes cast for adoption, it was lost. A motion to reconsider was made and laid upon the table, and can be taken up at some future time for action."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,701,919	$4,433,000	$736,221
Thrown on market	2,487,921	5,321,545	862,185
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	49,162,436	50,219,712	23,306,540
Thrown on market	48,344,162	44,390,850	26,824,128

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,109	$358,182	110	$31,582	77	$27,340
Man. of Cotton	608	86,083	28	2,978	146	25,160
Man. of Silk	342	201,669	1	1,019	82	40,306
Man. of Flax	93	23,364	—	—	51	9,687
Miscellaneous	81	24,865	5	6,478	292	5,638
Total	2,024	$694,154	144	$42,067	648	$168,031
		42,067				694,154
Total Entered		$736,221		Total Marketed		$862,185

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, from the principal cities of the Union, corrected for us from the latest advices received at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	⅛ ₩ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	1 ₩ ct pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Nashville	1½ ₩ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	Detroit	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.
Chicago	1 ₩ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Charleston	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ₩ ct. pr.
Savannah	½ ₩ ct. pr.	Mobile	½ ₩ ct. dis.
St. Louis	⅜ ₩ ct. pr.	New-Orleans	½ ₩ ct. dis.
Louisville	⅝ ₩ ct. pr.		

Messrs. TAYLOR Bros. quote Land Warrants quiet, at the following rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ₩ acre	$0 89	$0 92
120 acre warrants, ₩ acre	79	82
80 acre warrants, ₩ acre	89	92
40 acre warrants, ₩ acre	1 10	$1 15

Messrs. HEWSON & HOLMES, in their Cincinnati Circular of July 7, notice the harvesting operations at the West thus:

> "The wheat harvest is now in full blast, and all the reports we have of the quality and quantity of this important cereal are of the most encouraging character. The hay crop also promises to be one of surpassing abundance. Corn also looks remarkably well, and with seasonable weather, during the next 70 to 80 days, will realize a full average crop. These facts, when properly considered, must cause capitalists and merchants to look forward to the Fall business with encouragement and confidence. With no further untoward circumstances, the railroads will soon have abundant business in freighting the surplus products to market."

NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, BANKS.

	July, 1858.	April, 1858.
Capital	$1,858,650 00	$1,858,650 00
Circulation	719,507 00	625,969 00
Deposits	1,601,898 58	1,376,931 24
Dividends unpaid	18,720 63	20,142 66
Due other banks	267,632 86	369,240 72
Other debts		1,250 00
Surplus	398,416 78	361,080 52
Total	$4,864,881 67	$4,516,875 11
ASSETS.		
Specie	$211,169 22	$222,501 50
Due from other banks	548,199 96	546,501 46
Notes, checks, &c.	164,600 05	129,621 63
Real estate	84,506 66	79,350 62
Other assets	21,467 50	21,467 50
Notes dis. (good)	3,853,898 24	3,522,716 23
Do. do. doubtful	888 24	1,690 07
Total	$4,864,881 67	$4,516,875 11

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

[illegible] July 9.

Mr. E. C. [illegible] sold [illegible] lot on the south side of Thirty-[illegible]-street, [illegible] feet east of Tenth avenue, under foreclosure, by the Park Fire Insurance Company, against DANIEL CASEY and JAMES A. MACHADO, being a part of what was GEO. RANDELL's Glass-House Farm. Numerous inquiries were made whether any improvements were on the "lot," and a stranger replied that he "guessed there was something on it;" on the strength of this important information, the "lot" was struck down, as a matter of course, to the plaintiffs in the suit for the sum of $2,500. There is undoubtedly a house on the "lot," and, if so, the Park Fire Insurance Company have probably got a good bargain.

Mr. LUDLOW sold, under foreclosure, by W. V. BRADY against EUGENE MCGRATH and others, two plots of ground on the north side of One Hundred and twelfth-street. The first were two lots twenty-feet each front, by an average depth of 132 feet, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue; $500 the two. The other was a triangle of 54 feet front, commencing 146 feet West of Tenth-avenue, on the north side of the same street, and equal to one lot 27x167.11 feet, brought $280. Both bought by Mr. JAMES A. FERGUSON.

Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have sold four lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, 200 feet east of Third-avenue, to Mr. R. R. RANDOLPH for $6,600.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Esq. has commenced to build three first-class, brown-stone houses on the west side of Madison-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirty-ninth-street, on what was called the Brevoort estate. They are to be 25x60 feet, with a rear extension of 16 feet; the main building four stories and the extension two, exclusive of cellar and basement. Mr. SHERWOOD informs us that one objection heretofore existing to a residence on Murray Hill has been successfully overcome, through the introduction of HANSON's newly-invented hydraulic engine, by which the Croton is forced to the extreme upper stories of the building without the aid of hand-labor, the pump being self-acting. We have heard of this pump before, but know nothing ourselves of its merits or demerits.

BREVOORT ESTATE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.—On the 1st of June, 1838, as we learn from RUFUS W. MARTIN, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the leading facts, Mr. LEVINUS CLARKSON sold to Messrs. R. W. MARTIN (above-named) and Mr. JOHN ADAMS, then President of the Fulton Bank, a piece of land equal to, say, forty lots, fronting on the Middle Road about 160 feet, and running easterly across what is now Madison-avenue about 600 feet, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. For this tract of ground, which in 1803 cost Mr. CLARKSON the sum of $205, Messrs. MARTIN and ADAMS paid $18,000, or about $450 per lot.

A few days after the above sale, the same parties purchased of Mr. JOHN LOW about 70 feet on the Middle Road, (which ran in a straight line from its junction with the Eastern Post Road and Fourth-avenue at Twenty-ninth-street, to its junction with the Fifth-avenue at Forty-second-street,) and running east to Madison-avenue 275 feet, with about 55 feet front on the west side of Madison-avenue, and 275 feet on the south side of Fortieth-street, including the right to what fell in the Middle Road, equal to about ten lots, for which they paid $7,000, or $700 per lot.

The same parties, and at the same time, also bought of Mr. THOMAS S. CLARKSON, brother of LEVINUS, a piece of land on the Middle Road, beginning about 28 feet North of Thirty-eighth-street, and running northerly about 175 feet, to Thirty-ninth-street, and thence easterly about 500 feet, and equal to about 35 lots, for the sum of $18,000, being a trifle over $500 ₩ lot. For this property Mr. T. S. CLARKSON, in 1803, also paid the sum of $205.

In order still further to square these irregular farm and road lines to the new street boundaries, Messrs. MARTIN and ADAMS, in 1839, bought a piece of land 203 feet on the south side of Fortieth-street, and about 40 feet deep, with a gore running through to Thirty-ninth-street, on which it had a front of 43 feet, equal to about 8 lots, for the sum of $3,000, or, say, $375 ₩ lot.

In 1843 the same gentlemen increased the same property, by the purchase of the whole front on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, from the Middle Road to Fourth-avenue, 650 feet, with an average depth of 40 feet, and equal to about 16 lots, for $3,000, or a little less than $200 ₩ lot.

About the same time they also bought 50 feet on Fourth-avenue, running west some 225 feet, and equal to about 4 lots, for $2,000, or $500 ₩ lot.

In 1846 they sold all the nine inside street lots on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, to Dr. J. CLAWSON KELLEY (who still holds them, and at some $9,000 ₩ lot, we believe,) for $1,000 ₩ lot.

About six months subsequently to the above sale to Dr. KELLEY, Messrs. MARTIN & ADAMS resold the whole of the remaining portion of the property, bought as above described, equal to about 90 lots, to HENRY BREVOORT, Esq., for the sum of $700 ₩ lot.

This estate at the death of Mr. BREVOORT, on the 17th May, 1848, was divided between his seven children, whose names we have not before us, but which, we believe, are as follows: ELIZABETH N., subsequently married to FRED. W. COOLIDGE; LAURA W., wife of CHAS. A. BRISTED; META C.; CONSTANCE L., married in 1850 to WM. E. SEDGWICK; JAMES CARSON, HENRY W. and EDITH BREVOORT. The mode of division it is unnecessary here to state, as any one can inspect it on the tax books in the Assessor's office. It was through JAMES C. BREVOORT, who sold all his share of nine lots to JACOB CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the Pacific Bank, that Mr. SHERWOOD, who bought the whole nine lots of Mr. CAMPBELL, derived his title to the lots originally named, and for which he paid Mr. CAMPBELL $6,250 each, about 18 months ago. As Mr. S. has been offered $8,000 per lot for these three lots on Madison-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, it is not too much to value them now at that price, the more especially as he is willing to pay that price for META BREVOORT's adjoining lots; but we believe she declines selling at all.

Mr. SHERWOOD also bought about the same time seven lots on the south side of Fortieth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, for which he paid variously from $4,200 to $4,400 each. He purchased altogether about 30 lots.

Mr. SHERWOOD is also engaged in getting up plans (Messrs. JARDINE & THOMPSON architects) for the erection of a large and superior first-class house on the remaining vacant lot on the southwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, 28x60 ft., with extension 23x18 feet.

The Middle Road ran directly through the westerly front lots, on Madison-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. The title is somewhat complicated, and we shall pass over it. It came chiefly from the JOHN MURRAY title, which we purpose to give hereafter. The front on the west side, as also on the opposite side, occupied by Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & PHELPS, was divided into three equal parts, 65.10 feet each, by 95 feet deep. The front third, on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, Mr. JOHN R. MURRAY, Jr., had long designed to improve for himself. He and his brother-in-law, Mr. OLYPHANT, did build there, but Mr. MURRAY sold the corner to Archbishop HUGHES, and Mr. O. sold his house to Mr. LARNED.

The other two thirds, including a 23-feet lot in the rear on south side of Thirty-seventh-street, Mr. MURRAY had previously (to 17th of January, 1853) sold to JOHN PAINE, for the sum of $25,000. Mr. PAINE held it until the 1st of April, 1856, when he sold it to HENRY COGSWELL, Esq., for the sum of $40,000. Mr. COGSWELL held it till March, 1857, when he resold it to JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Esq., for $45,000. Mr. SHERWOOD subdivided it into six lots, as follows: The corner above named, 27.6x95 feet; then two 27-feet lots, and two 25-feet lots; also one 23-feet street-lot in the rear on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street. This rear lot Mr. SHERWOOD sold to Mr. S. P. WILLIAMS for $7,500, who improved and sold. The corner Mr. SHERWOOD sold to Mr. W. K. BELCHER for $11,000, but he has lately resold it to Mr. SHERWOOD for $12,000, who is now going to improve it as above stated. The other four are lots Mr. SHERWOOD improved with superior houses, and sold as we have before reported.

In looking over Mr. SHERWOOD's searches we notice that at a public sale Aug. 25, 1846, the following lots were bid off by Mr. JOHN PAINE, and at his request were conveyed as follows: Three lots fronting on the east side of Fifth-avenue, south corner of Thirty-sixth-street, to W. C. H. WADDELL for $5,200; four lots fronting the same on the opposite or north corner of Thirty-sixth-street, together with two adjoining street-lots, to Mr. EDWIN HOYT for $9,800, or $1,633 ₩ lot. Mr. HOYT subsequently added four more on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, making eight in all, which he still holds. He does not offer them for sale, but, if we remember correctly, he refused three years ago to sell the eight lots for less than $65,000, and would probably now refuse $75,000 or even $80,000.

Speaking of Mr. HOYT reminds us of an anecdote Mr. R. W. MARTIN, above named, related to us two or three years ago. It ran something in this wise, if our memory serves:

Mr. HOYT owned some seven years ago, as he still does, an irregular plot of ground between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, embracing the whole front of eight lots on the west side of Broadway, and two lots in the rear on the south side of Nineteenth-street, nearly opposite PETER GOELET's residence. A certain gentleman, no matter who, say Mr. P., took a fancy to buy this plot of ground, and proposed to another gentleman, say Mr. R., to sound Mr. HOYT and see what he would take for the plot. Mr. HOYT was accordingly sounded, and demanded $75,000 for the property. Mr. R. reported to Mr. P. "O nonsense," says Mr. P., "it isn't worth any such money; I don't want it, and won't have it." Some six months afterwards, however, during which period Mr. P. had been admiring Mr. HOYT's front, all so finely improved and yielding a pleasant quarterly income, the same Mr. P. again fell in with Mr. R. "A very pretty piece of property, that of Mr. HOYT's," says Mr. P. to his friend Mr. R. "I really should like to own it, and I think I will give him his price, $75,000." "Shall I offer it for you?" says Mr. R. "Yes, buy it." Accordingly Mr. R. offered Mr. HOYT the $75,000, and reported to Mr. P. that Mr. HOYT did not care about selling the property at all, but if he did he must have $110,000 for it. "Outrageous!" says Mr. P., in his disappointment. "It isn't worth anything like it. I wont have it at all—I don't want it." "Very well," replies Mr. R., in his easy, quiet way; "it is a handsome piece of property, and cheap enough, I think, at even $110,000; but it would have been much cheaper at $75,000." "I won't have it," replied Mr. P., and they separated. It was a year or so afterwards that Mr. P. again met his friend Mr. R., to whom he remarked, "I've been thinking over about that property of HOYT's, and I've concluded to take it at $110,000, and you may go and close the trade for me if you please." To oblige his friend, Mr. R. saw Mr. HOYT, and reported as follows to Mr. P.: "Mr. HOYT says he is very glad you did not take the property when he offered it for $110,000; he declines selling it now at that price, and asks $125,000." "Then let him keep it and ——," replied Mr. P., in great indignation. And Mr. HOYT has kept it ever since, although not long after the above conversation, we believe he was offered $150,000, but declined selling even at that price.

It will be remembered that Madison avenue is to be paved its whole length with the Belgian pavement. We understand the contract for the work is already given out.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, July 7.

The receipts for the week have been moderate, [illegible] Spruce. Prices remain as heretofore. [illegible] have been small, which is the only [illegible] in the market.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canal during the fourth week in June, in the [illegible] were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	[illegible]
1855	7,002,326	2,507	—	[illegible]
1856	10,027,528	2,074	—	[illegible]
1857	11,447,500	2,785	—	[illegible]
1858	10,435,423	1,128	11,460	[illegible]

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canal from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	[illegible]
1855	64,813,052	21,894	120	[illegible]
1856	56,530,042	12,990	200	[illegible]
1857	56,388,902	26,379	4,315	[illegible]
1858	67,286,986	11,180	58,765	[illegible]

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. S. [illegible]'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July [illegible].

FLOUR, &c.—The transactions in the Flour market during the week have only been to a moderate extent, and prices generally have undergone no material change. The sales have been in excess of the receipts, and the assortment of common grades has become much reduced. Shippers have bought lightly, while the demand has been chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of the local and [illegible] trade. Since my last, a week later advices have been received from Europe, but the accounts [illegible] of a rather unfavorable nature, and [illegible] check the export demand. Southern Flour [illegible] quiet at unchanged prices. Canadian Flour has continued steady. Corn Meal remains in limited [illegible] and is very firmly held.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has ruled quiet, with a tendency to lower prices for unsound parcels, of which the supply chiefly consists. Shippers, in view of the continued unfavorable accounts from Europe, and the advance in freights, manifest no very great desire to operate, while the home trade are holding back in anticipation of a decline in prices. Rye has not varied materially. For Corn the demand has continued good, and with a limited supply prices have ruled strongly in favor of the seller. Pretty much all the mixed Western is coming forward in an unsound condition. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are scarce, and have advanced.

FREIGHTS have slightly advanced since my last, but the market closes rather quiet. To Liverpool Flour at 1s. 6d., and Grain 4d. in bulk, and 5d. in ship's bags.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR—demand moderate. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 75@$3 87½ for good to choice superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 25 for fancy and extra [illegible] Indiana, Michigan and Canadian; $4 25 for [illegible] extra Wisconsin and $4 50@$4 75 for choice extra, the latter for very choice. WHEAT in fair demand [illegible] the market for Chicago Spring is heavy. Sales [illegible] bushels red Ohio at 87½c.; 1,800 bushels Milwaukee Club at 77c.; 5,000 bush. white Kentucky at $1 [illegible]; 1,800 bushels white Canadian at $1; 2,[illegible] bushels [illegible] Ohio at 87c.; 2,500 bushels Chicago Spring at [illegible]; 10,000 bushels do., at 65c. CORN quiet and [illegible] steady. Sales 10,400 bushels sound at [illegible]; [illegible] bushels at 58c., 2,800 bushels hot at 47c. OATS in active demand, and rates easier; sales 27,000 bushels at 36c., 9,200 bushels at 37½c., 6,000 bushels at [illegible]; 16,800 bushels, to arrive, at 37½c. WHISKY quiet; small sales to the trade at 22c. CANAL FREIGHTS [illegible] on Flour, 11c. on Wheat and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts in the past 24 hours*—Flour, 2,[illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 13,444 bushels; Corn, 46,410 bushels; Oats, 6,312 bushels. *Canal Exports last 24 hours*—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 38,423 bushels Wheat, 34,[illegible] bushels Corn, 57,621 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, July 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. WHEAT dull; sales only in small parcels. CORN quiet and less doing; sales 15,[illegible] bushels at 70c.@71c. for good, and [illegible] for [illegible]. MALT—Fine Western, [illegible] asked. *Shipped by Tows to-day*—30,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 12,000 bushels at 75c. for Chicago Spring, and 80c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 63c.@64c. for sound, and 51c. for hot. FREIGHTS a shade firmer. Flour 27c. and Wheat 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*: 5,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*: 15,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive; sales at 62c. CORN steady. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—20,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments to Oswego*—35,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—2,080 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales; prices nominal. SUGAR steady. FLOUR—Sales 1,000 bbls. St. Louis superfine at $3 65. WHEAT—Spring Wheat 75c. CORN 60c.@75c. MESS PORK—Sales of 1,500 bbls. at $15 [illegible] $15 50, the market closing firmer. BACON—Sides [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT—White, $1 [illegible]@$1 35; Red, $1 25. CORN better; White, [illegible] 78c.; Yellow, 80c.@81c. WHISKY advanced to [illegible] 24½c. PROVISIONS have an advancing tendency. BACON—Sides, 7½c.; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c. MESS PORK, $16 75. LARD, 9½c.@10c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 9.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT scarce and not wanted; prices unchanged. Yellow CORN 78½c. WHISKY scarce and advancing. Sales at 25c.@25½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July [illegible]
City of Washing'n.	New-York	Liverpool	July [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July [illegible]
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	July [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July [illegible]
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Tweed, for St. Thomas, W. I.—Felix [illegible], J. B. Hayne, U. S. Consul at Turk's Island; [illegible] Mary Hayne and maid, Mrs. Dickman, Miss Dickman, Mrs. Corren and friend, Mrs. McCutcheon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—Andrew Lindsay, Geo. H. Robertson, Alex White, Ann and [illegible] gal, Alex. Stirling, Peter Greenhill, Mrs. H. [illegible] family, Mrs. Stratton, H. L. Wilson, Mrs. [illegible] Henry Anderson, wife and child, Maria [illegible] Lillie and lady, Mrs. and Miss E. Smith, [illegible] and lady, Ann Falconer, the Rev. W. [illegible] family, Mrs. and Misses Barbara and [illegible] James Barr, Mrs. Eliza Gibson and infant, [illegible] lum, Mary Fitzgerald, Ann Bowie, Isabella [illegible] Isabella and Margaret Reid, Eliza McColl, [illegible] Black, Alex. Milne R. Bonn, Isabella [illegible] Nisbet, John Younger, Richard Jones, Jas. [illegible] and Eliza McMillan M. Jones, Ed. Thompson, Mr. [illegible] dyen, Thos. Kidd, W. A. Denham, J. D. Wood, [illegible] Duncan, Jane Clacher—Total 61, and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 37	Sun sets	7 33	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 27	Gov. Island	8 16	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Ludlow, Havre, &c., D. Torrance.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Daylight, Holbrook, Sydney, N. S. W., Goodwin, Arkell & Elliott; Hermine, (Brem.) Strilken, Bremen, Pavenstadt and Schumacher.

Barks Bella Barnard, Cooms, Elizabethport, J. F. Buck & Co.; Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo, [illegible] & Co.; G. Rubie, Bryson, St. John, N. B., F. [illegible].

Brigs Bellone, Knowlton, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Avon, (Br.) Lewis, Belfast, J. Phillips & Co.; [illegible] derson, Bramhall, St. Mary's, Ga., Thompson & [illegible]; Caroni, Saunders, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; [illegible], Whitmore, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible] Freeman, Bath, Me., Walsh, Carver & Chase; [illegible] (Br.) Mahony, St. John, N. B., A. Spalding & Co.

Schooners D. Davidson, Hardy, New-[illegible] Godwin; S. Waring, Smith, Savannah, McCready & Co.; R. C. Howard, Nickerson, Curacoa, [illegible] Carman; R. A. Hood, Cameron, Baltimore, [illegible] Abbott; Crysolite, Ackly, Bangor, [illegible]; Tribou, Bray, Philadelphia, Sturges & Co.; Louisa, Parker, Bath, &c., C. L. Hath & Co.; J. A. [illegible] sen, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.) Cummings, Glasgow June 26, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Robert Craig. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. 5th inst., lat. 44 52, lon. 51 11, passed Br. bark Loch [illegible], from Dublin for Quebec. Same day, passed a large iceberg. The E. has also experienced much heavy weather.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Eliza Matilda, (Brem.) Nordenholt, Bremen May 8, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Meincke & Unkhardt. Has had one death and two births.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.) De Harde, Cardiff May 24, with coal to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Acadian, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 days, with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New Bedford,) Handy, Messina, Italy, 53 ds., with lemons and olive oil to John H. Howland. May 30, off Trafalgar, passed ship J. F. Whitney, of New Orleans, bound up the Straits.

Schr. Saml. Eddie, Potter, Georgia 6 ds., ship-timber to Allis & Co.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, Cienfuegos June [illegible], with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Star, Huckins, Lubec 8 ds., with fish, &c. to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Superb, Sisson, New-London, for Elizabeth City, N. J.

Schr. Freemason, Parsons, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, [illegible] haven, in ballast.

Schr. Anson, Cuttle, [illegible] ballast.

Schr. Rose, Allen, [illegible].

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the [illegible] fog below.